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Swedish policemen at a roadblock to prevent people from entering Karlskoga.

Swedish Factory Leaks Corrosive Gas

STOCKHOLM — A cloud of corrosive gas leaking from an explosives factory on Friday drifted over the center of the Swedish town of Karlskoga, which has a population of 35,000, but caused only minor injuries.

The leak began on Thursday evening and, early on Friday, the town was still shrouded in thick white fumes. But residents said later that the gas cloud was beginning to evaporate.

Business, stores and schools in the center were closed as policemen

wearing gas masks patrolled the deserted, snow-covered streets. Residents were advised to stay at home with doors and windows tightly shut.

Television showed columns of white gas belching out of the Kemi Nobel gunpowder plant owned by the Swedish armaments maker, Bofors, but state radio said the leak of a corrosive gas used in making nitrates for explosives had stopped.

A spokeswoman for Bofors identified the leaking gas as oleum, derived from sulphuric acid and an oil derivative. Experts said it could be fatal in high concentrations.

Doctors treated 18 people for eye and throat burns with ointments and distilled water. They said only one person remained for observation. About 300 residents were evacuated on Thursday after the gas started seeping into their homes.

Local radio stations broadcast warnings for people with offices in the business center of Karlskoga, 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of Stockholm, not to go to work.

Most of the population heeded police appeals to stay at home.

The plant itself was evacuated immediately after the alarm.

Missile Accident Kills 3

Pershing-2 Fuel Starts Fire on Base in Germany

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Three U.S. soldiers were killed and seven others injured Friday when a Pershing first-stage rocket motor caught fire and burned as it was being unpacked at an American base in West Germany, U.S. Army officials said.

The accident occurred when an army crew tried to use a special crane to lift the first of two rocket motors from a shipping container that had just arrived from the United States, they said. The crane apparently broke, dropping the motor and igniting its contents of solid fuel.

A U.S. Army statement said the crew had followed "authorized procedures" in what was called "a routine operation" at Camp Redleg, near Heilbronn, in southern Germany, where 36 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles are being deployed by the U.S. Army's 56th Field Artillery brigade. Battalions in New Ulm and Schwäbisch Gmünd also are being equipped with 36 new missiles each.

An army spokesman said the operation was conducted under the supervision of "a qualified field artillery captain." He stressed that no nuclear weapons were involved and that no explosion took place. At no time, he added, was there any danger to the civilian population.

Brigadier General Raymond E. Haddock, the commanding officer of the three Pershing-2 bases in West Germany, ordered a full investigation.

"I am saddened by the loss of these fine soldiers who were performing duty in the service of their country," the general said. "I extend my very sincere sympathy to the families of the soldiers involved."

Two of the soldiers were killed immediately when the first-stage motor burst into flames and another died en route to the hospital, officials said. Of the seven soldiers treated for burns, all but two were released from the hospital on Friday. A work tent and a missile transport truck were destroyed by the fire.

The first battery of nine Pershing-2 missiles, which can strike Soviet territory within 14 minutes, became operational in West Germany last month.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



INAUGURAL VISIT — Fidel Castro of Cuba, right, is greeted by Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, in Managua. The Cuban president attended the swearing-in ceremony for the Sandinist leader. Page 3.

Shultz Says U.S. Must Pursue MX And Space Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George F. Shultz has told Congress that progress in the new arms negotiations with the Soviet Union required that financing not be halted for the MX missile and the \$26-billion space-defense research plan.

Speaking after he briefed Senate and House members separately on Thursday, Mr. Shultz said he had told them that "if the Soviets can get what they want out of us without giving up anything in return, they would love it."

"Our coat is off, our sleeves are rolled up, we are ready to go to work," Mr. Shultz said. The timing of the negotiations agreed to in Geneva on Tuesday has still to be worked out, he said. "I think it's important that the negotiations get started in good time."

Participants in the closed sessions said that Mr. Shultz told them that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, initially pressed for an American commitment to halt research into what the Reagan administration calls the Strategic Defense Initiative and others call "star wars."

But at the end of the two-day meeting, Mr. Gromyko agreed on the joint statement calling for negotiations on three areas, medium-range missile limitation, strategic arms reduction and prevention of an arms race in space.

In briefings for members of Congress and for the press in recent days, administration officials have said that despite known differences within the government over how to approach Moscow on arms control, there was virtually no disagreement in Geneva within the U.S. delegation, which included officials whose views are known to diverge.

Flying home with Mr. Shultz from Geneva on Wednesday, several officials told reporters that the secretary of state showed skill in holding the diverse group together through the talks.

Defense Department officials have said they are doubtful that any agreement that can be adequately verified can ever be achieved. The State Department has been less pessimistic.

The most difficult decision for Mr. Shultz and the delegation was to agree to have the American research program into defensive weapons made part of the future negotiations, even though Washington has said it will not bargain away the program.

The decision was made with Pentagon approval, officials said, because Mr. Shultz got Mr. Gromyko to agree that, under the heading of space weapons, the United States included not only weapons in space aimed at other weapons in space but also ground-based weapons aimed into space. The latter category would include the large Soviet program in anti-ballistic missiles and anti-aircraft weapons with possible missile-defense potential, which have alarmed the Defense Department.

On another potentially contentious issue, that of testing a new anti-satellite program, Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Gromyko did not raise it as a question and that, as a result, no U.S. response was needed.

Officials said the major problem facing the future negotiations is Soviet insistence that, although Moscow wants "radical" cuts in nuclear arms, they will not agree to them until Washington agrees to halt its space research program.

Mr. Shultz has said that he would prefer to have each set of negotiations handled separately. But the Soviet Politburo repeated Thursday that it wanted progress in the negotiations "in all of its parts."

The secretary of state told reporters that Mr. Gromyko had spoken with "great intensity" with regard to their feelings that our scientific capability is formidable, and their desire really is to stop all of it at this point.

"But we are clearly going ahead with the research," Mr. Shultz said. "We pointed out that there would be no way of verifying an agreement to stop research, in any event, and apparently they have agreed with this point of view."

Some time after March 1, Congress is supposed to vote on whether to release \$1.5 billion for deployment of a second group of 21 MX land-based 10-warhead missiles. Congress also is to be asked to approve an additional \$3.7 billion as part of a \$26-billion research and development program for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Representative Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I don't have my crystal ball, but I think the secretary's points will be rather persuasive."

Mr. Fascell did not indicate, however, that he had changed his opposition to the MX plan, and he noted that it would be difficult to predict how many MX votes might be changed "because there are honest differences of opinion as to what is meaningful in terms of the security of the United States."

Beijing Student Unrest Taking a Political Turn

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — The student unrest that erupted last month at Beijing University spread to another nearby campus this week, this time taking on political overtones.

Students at Beijing Normal University have put up wall posters denouncing efforts by the school administration to comply with China's economic reform program. The students are complaining about rising prices and about an attempt by the administration to give greater financial rewards to talented students.

At least 30 posters, on colored paper or newspaper, have been placed near the entrance to the cafeteria and on two adjacent buildings at the teachers' college.

Such protests are highly unusual in China. In the past, the Chinese Constitution upheld the use of wall posters, but that provision was removed several years ago. As recently as last summer, the Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, called on party members to help wipe out wall posters as a vestige of the Cultural Revolution.

"I think it is OK in this era to make criticism," a student at the campus said. The student expressed some sympathy with the protests but said he could not talk for long. "It is suspicious to be seen talking to foreigners," he said.

In May, the police were called to the campus of Nanjing University when students there demonstrated against what they felt was the low status and inadequate funding provided by the Ministry of Education.

In mid-December at Beijing University, hundreds of students

marched, set off firecrackers, burned torches and put up wall posters to protest a university policy of cutting off electricity to student dormitories at 11 P.M.

As in these other instances of unrest, the protests at Beijing Normal University, which has 3,000 students, were prompted by dissatisfaction with campus conditions. However, this time the complaints include the effects of the government's economic reform program.

Students at Beijing Normal get a stipend of 18 yuan a month (about \$6.40) from the school. In the past, they received the support not only while attending classes but also during summer and winter vacations.

Recently, the school administration announced that students would get the stipend only while classes were in session. School officials said that the money saved will be used to reward talented students, a financial incentive in line with the government's reform program.

Some students complained that, as a consequence, they will be unable to go home for the one-month winter vacation that starts in mid-February.

Profiteering Attacked

An official document said that Communist Party and government officials are guilty of "new and glaring misbehavior" by profiteering under the country's economic reforms. The Associated Press reported.

A circular issued last Saturday by the party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission was reported Friday in the People's Daily.

Thomas Sankara



Thomas Sankara

Bourkina Fasso: A New Name, but the Old Problems Persist

Hunger, Drought Still Plague 'Upright People'

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

OUAGADOUGOU, Bourkina Fasso — The official slogan here proclaims, "The country or death — we shall conquer." And that says something about the style of one of Africa's newest military-led governments, a blend of nationalism tinged with bloodshed and an absolutism that some outsiders call impetuosity, or naivete.

Since he came to power in a coup in August 1983, Captain Thomas Sankara, the country's 34-year-old leader, has sought to break with a past that he seems to consider corrupt and has tried to instill pride and correctness in a nation of six million people. The country, which used to be called Upper Volta, is now Bourkina Fasso, meaning "the community of upright people."

Beyond the resolve, however, great problems blurt what is supposed to be the cutting edge of change. Well over half the budget is drawn from foreign aid, and the landlocked nation, hard by the desert, is dogged by drought and hunger.

Captain Sankara's "revolution" has met with

resistance not only from Western nations such as the United States and France, the former colonial power, but also from the middle classes and traders of his own nation, so that many here are nervous and resistant to what the captain might ordain.

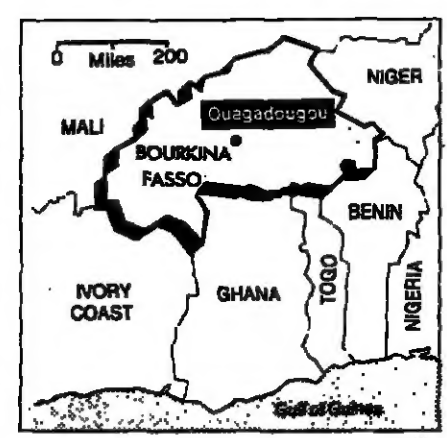
His accession to power in a coup last June seems caught in a wider predicament. In the 28 years since Africa began to reclaim its independence from outsiders, a generation has grown up amid economic failure and political instability.

If a trend has emerged, it is that of centralized power, whether through military rule, as in Nigeria, or in the drift to one-party rule in some nations founded on imported notions of democracy, as in Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Power in Bourkina Fasso, too, is centralized around the president and a coterie of close advisers, but in some ways, Captain Sankara has broken a mold.

He has barred the use of official limousines and Mercedes-Benz sedans, so he and his ministers travel in small, black Renaults.

The paint is peeling on the walls of the presidential palace, and the tapestries are faded. But,



Captain Sankara said in an interview, he will not spend the money for renovation while his people remain so poor.

In the courtyard, under a dusty palm, there stands, unused, a white BMW sedan, a gift of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

Captain Sankara, lean and mustachioed, clad

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Britain to Shun VE Day to Avoid Ire of Germans

Resters

LONDON — The British government is refusing to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe in World War II because it could offend the Germans.

Lady Young, deputy foreign secretary, turned down a request from the British Social Democratic Party for the government to sponsor a celebration to mark VE Day May 8.

In a letter to John Cartwright, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, Lady Young wrote that a celebration "would hardly do justice to the realities of present-day politics and our flourishing postwar partnership with Germany, Italy and Japan."

A celebration "confined to wartime Allies could appear at best nostalgic, and at worst anti-German, unbalanced and open to historical distortion by the Soviet Union," she said.

Tape Recording of Murder Poses Problem for Florida Court

By Barry Bearak

Los Angeles Times Service

OAKLAND PARK, Florida — It was an especially nasty murder — the psychologist sprawled behind his desk, five bullets having pierced his vest. A hard case to solve, police thought at first. No one had even heard the shot.

Then Ken Perry, a detective, saw the wire leading from a tape recorder in the desk drawer to a microphone in a pencil holder. He rewound the cassette and the investigators listened for clues.

The psychologist's voice stated that a meeting was about to begin with someone named Anthony Inciarrano; then, after the visitor arrived the two quickly began to argue. In astonishment, detectives realized that the tape was actually replaying the murder.

"We have a deal, yes or no?" the furious Mr. Inciarrano demanded, not waiting for an answer. Shots sounded, and the tape ended with the protracted moans of Michael Phillips, dying on the office carpet.

In the months that followed, police traced the tape as the perfect seal to an airtight case — proof that sent the killer to prison. But two and a half years later, that seal has been punctured by legal tactics. The recording now presents a grim dilemma for the Florida Supreme Court, which must decide if the tape violated the killer's privacy.

Florida, like 12 other states, has a law against tape recording private conversations unless all parties consent. A lower appellate court already has ruled that the tape should not have been admitted at trial.

"I recognize what the facts are — they're horrendous," Justice Ben Overton complained last month when this state's high court heard oral arguments. "Sometimes judges don't have any choices."

Florida officials concede that without the recording there is no case against the killer.

"Nobody saw Inciarrano go in; nobody saw him go out," said Richard T. Garfield, who was the prosecutor. "The murder weapon was never discovered. There were no fingerprints."

Among the troubling ironies in the case, Mr. Inciarrano had to admit that it was indeed his voice on the tape to contend that his privacy was violated.

Anthony Paul Inciarrano, 45, was the proprietor of a bingo hall in Oakland Park, a small town near Fort Lauderdale.

"He met Phillips through an ad in the paper, something about bingo equipment," said Mr. Perry, the detective.

Michael A. Phillips, 49, a glib sophisticated practicing psychologist without a license, was really Earvin Herman Trimble, a once-prosperous Riverside, California, real estate agent with gambling luck gone fickle and the police at his heels.

In mid-1979, Mr. Trimble accepted \$46,400 in deposits for homes he never actually sold, according to court records. About \$21,000 was returned. The rest was gambled away.

In August 1979, Mr. Trimble surrendered to police in San Bernardino, California. He was ordered to

stand trial for 13 counts of grand theft. He decided to skip instead.

Soon after, he showed up in southern Florida. As Michael Phillips, he tended bar at the swanky Palm Aire Country Club. He also ordained himself a minister of the First Church of Utilitarian Science. The certificate said the title was conferred upon "Phillips" by the Reverend Earvin Trimble.

By state law, this church affiliation allowed Mr. Phillips to sponsor bingo two nights a week. By early 1981, "the Reverend" Phillips had become "Doctor" Phillips, a psychologist in Suite 103 of the Treble Building on North Dixie Highway.

In 1982, Mr. Phillips had the urge to toy again with the bingo business. That was when he met Anthony Inciarrano, who knew plenty about bingo and was willing to back a new partner with \$7,000.

"But Phillips became worried about Inciarrano," Mr. Perry said. "Inciarrano walks and talks like Mafia, and Phillips got cold feet."

On July 6, 1982, Mr. Phillips pressed the record button of his tape recorder during a visit by Mr. Inciarrano, capturing less than 30 seconds of a loud exchange. Then came the gunfire.

Lawyers for both sides knew that the case hinged on the tape. Barely a month after the murder, they played it in a hearing before Broward County Circuit Judge Robert Abel.

"Bizarre, gory, terrible," Judge Abel recalled. "I've never encountered anything like it: the obvious sounds of a life expiring."

The judge ruled the tape admissible evidence. For Mr. Inciarrano there was little choice but to plead no contest at the trial. He began to serve a life sentence while his attorneys sought a higher court ruling that would forever silence the tape.

The three-judge appeal panel's opinion said, "No matter how pernicious the 'crime' of nonconsensual recording of a conversation may seem to appear, the crimes of homicide and extortion must be considered vastly more heinous."

But the judges said they were "nonetheless constrained" by case law made by the Florida Supreme Court.

The state's seven-member high court had ruled previously that illegally taped conversations cannot be used in criminal trials. Since 1975, Florida law specifically excludes such private conversations from being used as evidence.

"Mr. Inciarrano is not the issue here," Melvyn Schlosser, his attorney, insisted in an interview. "The important thing is that we don't forfeit the rule of law just to get one man."

The Florida attorney general's office, on the other hand, is asking the high court to ponder the precise meaning of privacy.

"The law protects those with a reasonable expectation of privacy," said Joy B. Shearer, the assistant attorney general arguing the case. "A man who intends to commit a homicide has no such reasonable expectation."

INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ Hughes Aircraft Co., a big defense contractor, is being put up for sale. Page 7.

Personal Investing

After several years of price rises for Japanese stock, analysts are taking a more cautious view of the future prospects. See Personal Investing, a monthly report, in Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Caller Says Islamic Jihad Holds Priest, 4 Others

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The kidnapping of a Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, was claimed Friday by a caller who said he represented the shadowy Islamic Jihad organization.

The anonymous caller said that Father Jenco and four other Americans who have disappeared here in the last 10 months would be freed if all Americans left Lebanon.

Although it had been widely assumed here that at least three missing Americans were being held by what is believed to be a loosely organized cell of Shiite Muslim zealots, this was the first formal claim of the kidnappings.

It was impossible to verify the authenticity of the claim. But staff members in the Beirut bureau of The Associated Press, where the call was received Friday, said the same individual had previously called on behalf of Islamic Jihad.

Nouméa Riot Clouds Plan On Self Rule

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — A sudden upsurge of violence in New Caledonia on Friday has set back hopes of a peaceful transition to independence under a plan unveiled last Monday by a senior French government envoy.

Local authorities in Nouméa, the capital, said that at least 26 people were injured Friday in clashes between police and demonstrators following the murder of a young white settler. Police fired repeated tear-gas grenades to disperse crowds of largely white protesters shouting slogans against independence.

The violent demonstrations raise the possibility of a backlash among the island community of 50,000 white settlers against the Socialist government's plans to grant New Caledonia independence in association with France from the beginning of next year. The plan was designed by the government envoy, Edgard Pisani, as a way of defusing potential racial trouble on the island, which is midway between Australia and Tahiti.

The flareup on New Caledonia after several weeks of calm also coincided with a radio interview Thursday in which the U.S. ambassador to Paris, Evan Galbraith, expressed fears of a Grenada-type situation developing on the islands. He said the best way to prevent power falling into the hands of a "small minority" in alliance with the Soviet Union, Cuba, or Libya would be to "maintain the status quo with the presence of France."

U.S. officials Friday sought to minimize the significance of the ambassador's remark, which was interpreted privately by some French commentators as implying that the United States would oppose the surrender of sovereignty over the island.

If the Pisani plan is accepted in a referendum in July, the island will be granted independence from the beginning of next year, but France will retain responsibility for defense and internal security.

At a meeting with reporters Friday evening, Mr. Galbraith said that his remark had not been intended to signal U.S. opposition to the Pisani plan but rather to stress the need for a continued French presence in a sensitive region.

FAA Failed to Report Midair Near-Collisions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration has acknowledged that some reports of midair near-collisions were not included in the agency's nationwide statistics on such incidents, but called it a "slip" in paperwork and said the error has been corrected.

A report by ABC News said at least 102 near-midair collisions — incidents in which aircraft came within 500 feet (about 153 meters) of one another — were reported by pilots in 1983 and 1984, but were never included in the FAA's tabulation.

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AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Lee, Dean. Mass: 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 6 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m., 10:45 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays 12 noon. Tel.: 749.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Scahill. Tel.: 607.67.02.

PARIS BUREAU
BAPTIST CHURCH, 100 Boulevard de la Chapelle, 75018 Paris. English speaking, all denominations. Bible study 9:45, worship 10:45. 36 Rue Bore-Robert. Tel.: 749.15.29.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in English. Central B.U., 50 Rue de Valenciennes, 75011 Paris. Tel.: 212.55.02.

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Western intelligence sources have said they believe the Americans who have been kidnapped were being held as hostages for the freeing of some or all of the 17 men convicted in the truck bombings of the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait in December 1983. Most are Shiite Muslims from Iraq, allied with the Iranian-backed underground organization al-Dawa, or The Call.

Father Jenco, the director of the Catholic Relief Services agency in Beirut, was kidnapped on his way to work Tuesday morning by at least eight gunmen.

The caller to The Associated Press said: "After the pledge that we have made to the world that no Americans would remain on the soil of Lebanon and after the ultimatum we have served on American citizens to leave Beirut, our answer to the indifferent response to this ultimatum was the kidnapping of Mr. Jenco."

Asked by an Associated Press staff member what the conditions were for the release of the hostages, the caller replied: "All Americans should leave Lebanon."

Asked if this included reporters, the caller said, "No, newsmen are exempt. We shall release all five we are holding without any conditions if our demand is heeded."

Meanwhile, in West Beirut, a car bomb went off Friday morning outside a branch of the Bank of Beirut and Arab Countries. The blast killed three passers-by and wounded 14 others seriously enough to be hospitalized.

Israeli Withdrawal Plan

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, will propose to the Israeli cabinet Sunday that troops be withdrawn from Lebanon in stages, Israel Radio reported Friday, according to The Associated Press in Jerusalem. He expects approval of the plan because of lack of progress toward a negotiated withdrawal.

The radio quoted Mr. Rabin as saying that no detailed timetable would accompany the withdrawal, but it would begin from the Aail River.

Police Trial Getting Unusual Publicity in Poland

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's state-controlled press, normally averse to reporting events embarrassing to the Communist regime, is providing extensive coverage of the murder trial in Torun of four secret police officers accused of the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a Roman Catholic priest who was an outspoken supporter of Solidarity.

Not since the mid-1950s have Polish security agents faced public trial for brutal actions. But one difference between then and now, say Poles who witnessed the earlier hearings, is the wide publicity being given the proceedings in Torun. Reports on the trial have provided unprecedented insights into the attitudes and inner-workings of at least one cell in the country's shadowy security apparatus.

The Polish press agency publishes long daily accounts of courtroom testimony. Each evening, Polish television shows a brief clip of the scenes in the courtroom, and Polish radio airs about a half-hour each night of recorded testimony.

Polish newspaper reports tend to be straight narrative accounts of what was said, with little attempt made to highlight the most suggestive or significant aspects. But by Communist standards, the coverage is unusually detailed.



A soldier in a camp in northern Israel talks to Ethiopian Jews airlifted to her country.

Begin Comes In for Rare Praise Over Airlift of Ethiopian Jews

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — As head of the government that sent Israeli troops into Lebanon and initiated policies now blamed for bringing the country to the verge of economic collapse, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin has not lately been the subject of much public praise.

At least not until it was disclosed that Mr. Begin was the initiator of an effort that so far has rescued more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews. About 7,000 of those Jews, called Falashas, were brought to Israel within the last two months as part of a clandestine airlift known as "Operation Moses."

In the Knesset, or parliament, earlier this week, Prime Minister Shimon Peres, once Mr. Begin's archrival, acknowledged the former prime minister's role.

"This is," Mr. Peres told the Knesset, "the right time to discharge a debt of honor to Menachem Begin, whose government invested efforts and resources to make possible the first, hidden airlift which has blazed a trail."

Even the Jerusalem Post, a newspaper that usually has little complimentary to say about the Likud party, which Mr. Begin headed, carried an article the other day recalling his contribution.

The affair appears to have increased concern

among Likud's opponents that the charismatic 71-year-old former leader, who resigned in September 1983 and has avoided publicity since then, might be thinking about a political comeback.

Analysts here note that Mr. Begin met in recent days with both Ariel Sharon, his former defense minister, and with Yoram Aridor, his former finance minister. He also spoke by telephone with his successor, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is foreign minister and alternate prime minister in Mr. Peres's national unity government.

"Interpret it any way you want," Mr. Begin replied when the newspaper Ha'aretz asked him about the significance of the meetings.

Mr. Begin simply said to Ha'aretz "we'll see" when he was asked if he planned to renew his political activity. "I haven't decided yet,"

Zeev Chafetz, the government spokesman during Mr. Begin's administration, said, "he gave the order to make this a major national priority."

Mr. Chafetz recalled that Mr. Begin, soon after taking office in 1977, asked President Jimmy Carter to intercede with the authorities in Addis Ababa on behalf of the Ethiopian Jews.

"Begin was the kind of guy who didn't see any difference between the Ethiopian Jews and other Jews," Mr. Chafetz said. "He wanted to get them out, while previous governments didn't."

say were somewhat vague. Fluency in the Polish language was one factor, but not the only one.

Reporters on the outside have been scrambling to piece together a picture of the trial from sometimes incomplete or conflicting reports provided by Polish as well as Western observers inside.

To complicate matters, not all the Western reporters authorized to attend have done so.

Major Wieslaw Gornicki, an aide to the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, told one reporter that while the government is interested in seeing the trial receive wide coverage in the West, it is reluctant to mandate that reporters pool their notes with those who cannot attend. It fears that the practice would be interpreted as dictating how Western reporters operate in Poland.

Ten seats in the courtroom have been set aside for Western reporters, three more than at the start of the trial. The criteria for selection among the 60 or so accredited Western correspondents in Warsaw were somewhat vague. Fluency in the Polish language was one factor, but not the only one.

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Ortega Is Inaugurated As Nicaragua President In Subdued Ceremony

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Daniel Ortega Saavedra has been inaugurated as Nicaragua's president.

In a relatively conciliatory inaugural address on Thursday, Mr. Ortega reaffirmed the Sandinista public commitment to respect political pluralism and private property.

He said the seven-month dialogue with the United States represented "a magnificent opportunity" to resolve the two countries' differences, although he condemned at length what he called Washington's policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega also offered for the first time to grant amnesty to all anti-government rebels without saying, as he had earlier, that leaders of the guerrillas were ineligible.

In another sign of conciliation, Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega delivered a low-key invocation. Bishop Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference, has been an outspoken critic of the Sandinista government.

U.S. Commander In Latin America Will Retire Soon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Paul F. Gorman, the U.S. Army's top officer in Central America and an architect of U.S. policy in the area, will retire within a few months, a Pentagon spokesman said Thursday.

General Gorman's departure, which has been rumored for several months, will remove one of the most forceful advocates of increased U.S. military presence in Honduras and the region. The general is credited with devising the plan for the long U.S. military exercises in Honduras that has allowed the army to maintain a permanent presence there without formally establishing new bases.

Reliable sources said that Lieutenant General John R. Galvin, 55, commander of VII Corps in Europe, is likely to succeed General Gorman.

Michael J. Burch, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said that General Gorman, 57, decided to retire now, after 35 years in the army, despite pleas to stay from President Ronald Reagan, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Some officials have said that there had been some "gumming" in the State Department because of General Gorman's active diplomacy. Some felt that his general-to-general encounters in Guatemala, Honduras and elsewhere had undercut ambassadors.

Mr. Ortega and Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado took their oaths in front of the grave of a Sandinista hero in a relatively subdued ceremony. The procedure was accompanied by unusually heavy security, and uniformed soldiers were stationed throughout the city in the days leading up to the inauguration.

On Wednesday, a new Sandinista-dominated National Assembly was sworn in. The two leaders and the 96 deputies in the legislature are to serve six-year terms, which they were elected to in nationwide elections Nov. 4.

The inauguration completed the first phase of the Sandinista program for legitimizing their rule. The next step will be the legislature's drawing up of a constitution, a process that is expected to take two years.

The Sandinista National Liberation Front came to power in July 1979 in a revolution that toppled Anastasio Somoza. Until now Mr. Ortega had served as chief of state in his capacity as coordinator of the ruling three-man revolutionary junta, while Mr. Ramirez was the Sandinista's other man on the junta.

The arrival of President Fidel Castro of Cuba, on his second trip to Nicaragua, added luster to a guest list that otherwise lacked well-known international figures.

The United States was represented at the ceremony by Ambassador Harry E. Bergold. The Soviet Union sent a vice president of the Presidium, Antanas S. Berkutskas.

Other foreign officials in attendance included the French education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, and the foreign ministers of the four countries in the Contadora group. These nations — Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — are seeking to negotiate a regional agreement to end fighting in Central America.

Afterward the crowd chanted "Poder Popular," which translates roughly as "Power to the People." Mr. Ortega donned a presidential sash bearing the blue and white of Nicaragua's flag. The sash and the singing of the Nicaraguan national anthem rather than the militant Sandinista anthem appeared designed to deflect criticism that the Sandinista front has imposed its rule on the country at the expense of rival parties.

Rebel Dismisses Offer

The leader of Nicaragua's main rebel group dismissed as "meaningless" Mr. Ortega's offer of amnesty to U.S.-backed rebels, United Press International reported Friday.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel organization, said Mr. Ortega had offered as "candies in hell."

A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, reiterated U.S. criticism of the government.



BID FOR ASYLUM — Jens-Peter Berndt, 21, a member of the East German swimming team, has told U.S. officials that he does not want to return home. Mr. Berndt, shown signing an autograph during a recent competition in Fayetteville, Arkansas, stayed behind Thursday when his teammates left Oklahoma City.

Time Ends Defense, Claims Lack of Libel Proof

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Time magazine's chief lawyer has told a jury that a disputed article contained a mistake about Ariel Sharon, but that it did not libel him.

"The plaintiff has the burden of proof on three issues," the lawyer, Thomas D. Barr, said Thursday in federal district court in Manhattan in the defense's summation in the trial of Mr. Sharon's libel suit against the magazine.

Mr. Barr stressed that Mr. Sharon, as the plaintiff, was required to prove that the article defamed him, that it was false and that Time "knew or should have known" that it was false when it was published two years ago.

The case concerns a paragraph in the article that said Mr. Sharon,

then Israel's defense minister, had discussed revenge with Lebanese Phalangists before the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut in 1982 and that the discussion was mentioned in a secret Appendix B of the official Israeli investigation of the massacre.

Mr. Barr told the jury that there were two questions on whether the article was false — did Mr. Sharon discuss revenge with the Phalangists and did Appendix B contain details of the discussion?

"I do, indeed, concede," he said, "that the plaintiff has carried his burden of proving that the information we said was in Appendix B is not there."

But Time believed that it was true when the article was published. Mr. Barr continued, contending that the rest of the article

was true. He said the magazine had properly relied on "confidential sources" in covering the difficult story of the massacre.

Before the summation began, Judge Abraham D. Sofaer told the jury it could decide that Time had defamed Mr. Sharon only if it found that the article conveyed the meaning that Mr. Sharon "consciously intended" or "actively encouraged" the Phalangists' killing of civilians in the Palestinian refugee camps.

"The only meanings in the case are these two meanings — consciously intended and actively encouraged," Judge Sofaer said in explaining what the jury must decide on the issue of defamation.

Mr. Barr argued in his summation that if the jury found neither meaning in the disputed paragraph

of the article, "then this case is over." He said a reader would have to make "imaginative leaps" to find either meaning.

Mr. Barr's summation continued for several hours as he recalled the evidence in painstaking detail.

Noting that Mr. Sharon had been severely criticized because of the massacre, Mr. Barr said the Israeli official had said of his suit against Time: "That's the way I'm going to wash my hands clean of this terrible mess."

Milton S. Gould, the chief lawyer for Mr. Sharon, is scheduled to give his summation Friday.

Mr. Sharon, 56, sat in his usual front-row seat Thursday in the large, completely filled courtroom. The former general is now the minister of industry and commerce.

Chief Witness for CBS Takes Stand, Tells of Troop Estimate 'Deception'

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Samuel A. Adams, whose thesis that the U.S. military had lied about enemy troop strength estimates in the Vietnam War formed the basis for a disputed CBS documentary, and who is a key factor in the trial of General William C. Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS, testified on Thursday that he believed placed American soldiers in jeopardy.

The testimony Thursday by Mr. Adams, 51, who contributed years of research and scores of contacts to CBS as a paid consultant during the preparation in 1981 of "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," is considered crucial to the outcome of the \$120 million lawsuit.

"Did you believe," Mr. Adams was asked Thursday by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS, that a dispute over enemy strength in Vietnam in 1967 "was just in good faith?"

No, said Mr. Adams. "I had reached the conclusion at that point that there had been a deception."

The CBS documentary asserted that, for political and public-relations reasons, General Westmoreland's command had "conspired" to "suppress and alter" vital data on the size and fighting capacity of the enemy, mainly by deleting the Vietcong's part-time, hamlet-based self-defense units from the order of battle, the official military listing of enemy strength.

General Westmoreland, the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, contends that CBS defamed him by saying he deliberately misled President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

To win his suit, the general must prove both that the program was false and that CBS knew that or acted with "reckless disregard" of its truth.

Before Mr. Adams took the stand, the jury was played a videotaped interview of Mr. Adams by Mike Wallace, the documentary's narrator.

Mr. Adams told Mr. Wallace that the disagreement over enemy strength in 1967 — in which Mr. Adams and some other Central Intelligence Agency analysts favored an estimate twice the size of the 298,000 proposed by the military

— was "anything but just a fight over numbers."

"It was the GIs out there who had to fight these people, so it was terribly important to them," he said. "There was always the grunt, the American infantryman, who actually had to fight these extra enemy soldiers, the ones that weren't supposed to exist."

Q. You realize what you're saying, that the commanding officers of those grunts were simply not telling their men in the field what was really going on, and therefore putting them in more jeopardy than they otherwise already were?

A. That's right.

Mr. Adams recalled an incident in which he had asked a South Vietnamese colonel in Long An province whether the order of battle maintained by General Westmoreland's command was correct in listing only 160 guerrillas and self-defense militia in the province. The colonel, according to Mr. Adams, said the actual number for the guerrillas alone was at least 2,000.

"I began to have this feeling that there was something funny going on," he testified. "The statistics didn't make any sense."

Later in 1966, at CIA headquarters, Mr. Adams said, he examined captured enemy documents for Binh Dinh province and soon concluded that the number of guerrillas and self-defense forces for all of South Vietnam was probably triple the 112,000 in the order of battle. And the enemy's total force, he decided, was at least twice the figure of 280,000 then used by General Westmoreland's command.

"I went running around CIA headquarters, telling people about the problem," he testified. "Something was radically wrong with the order of battle."

Mr. Adams said key analysts for the military in Saigon — now Ho Chi Minh City — agreed with him, and appeared, by mid-1967, on the verge of substantially raising the overall estimate in the order of battle. But, to his dismay and newfound "suspicion," he testified, that move was successfully opposed by senior members of General Westmoreland's command throughout that year.

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— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

The month of January, when departing company employees have collected their Christmas bonuses and finished out the

year and when employers are beginning a new budget year, is the best month for job-hunting, according to Drake Beam Morin Inc., a career consulting firm.

'One for the Road' Dying in New Jersey

New Jersey law, going back to 1959 but vastly strengthened in the past year by court rulings, says that bars and restaurants, and private hosts as well, are liable for traffic accidents caused by guests to whom they have served liquor. John F. Vassallo Jr., director of the state alcoholic beverage control division, says the law and police highway checkpoints for enforcing it "have made everyone paranoid."

Many companies served soft drinks at their Christmas parties and gave employees gift-wrapped bottles of liquor to take home. Giants Stadium stops selling beer during the last quarter of National Football League games. The state bar owners' association is sponsoring seminars for bartenders, who learn how to offer food and coffee, weaken drinks or even confiscate car keys.

The state supreme court, while noting that the law "is without precedent anywhere else in the country," upheld it because it helps make fair compensation available for accident victims and deters drunken driving. So far, there have been no reported prosecutions under the new court rulings.

Rubber Snake Draws Fan Mail

After the Houston Zoo acknowledged that it had put a rubber coral snake on display because live snakes on exhibit tend to die, the zoo got fan mail from animal lovers. Curator John Donahoe said, but got a "terrible ribbing from other zoos," one of which sent a rubber mate for the snake.

The Houston Post held a reader contest to name the fake snake. Entries included Rubba Bubba and Coral Lavex. The winner, submitted by Jeanne M. Ekereth, 28, a bank employee: Jean La Counterfitter.

With the demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board on Jan. 1, the responsibility for enforcing airline consumer protection regulations passed to Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the transportation secretary. One such rule requires airlines to reimburse passengers for lost luggage. The same day, Eastern Airlines lost Mrs. Dole's bag. It was found and returned the next day, making reimbursement unnecessary.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Relief for Cambodia

For Cambodia, the war goes on. The latest episode has seen Communist Vietnam's occupying forces overrun a major camp of non-Communist Cambodian rebels, inflicting heavy casualties but scattering thousands of refugees and penetrating Thai territory. Among those even half aware of what has gone on in Cambodia, anger vies with frustration. The United States, political sponsor, and China, military sponsor, of this branch of the Cambodian resistance have protested sharply. But no one has a good idea how to end Cambodia's ordeal.

Vietnam invaded in 1978 to fulfill a traditional Vietnamese imperial design. Only later did Hanoi, whose puppet in Phnom Penh is a former Pol Pot division commander, adopt the line that it had done a service by ousting the genocidal Pol Pot and was doing a further service by ensuring that his guerrillas did not return to power. But by aiming its day-after-day offensive at the non-Communist guerrillas, Hanoi betrays its concern that they represent the real nationalist threat to its occupation.

To China, a traditional rival of Vietnam, it does not matter that the Communist Pol Pot is a killer; it is enough that he is trying to pry the Vietnamese out. To Indochina's non-Communist neighbors, the United States and most

other countries, the idea of helping restore Pol Pot is unthinkable. The neighbors in ASEAN, and the United States, encourage the non-Communist resistance in the hope that an alternative to Hanoi and Pol Pot will emerge. Every year a large majority at the United Nations votes for a political solution involving Vietnam's withdrawal and Cambodia's choice of a free government. These resolutions remain paper. Vietnam runs Cambodia as a puppet state and appears to be colonizing it with Vietnamese. With a wary eye on its nemesis in Beijing, Hanoi seems to prefer the imperial and strategic comforts of control to the promised benefits — aid, regional acceptance — of withdrawal. The resistance has yet to induce it to recalculate the costs.

Officially the U.S. government deals with Vietnam only on special humanitarian issues. From time to time someone asks whether the United States should add military aid to its political support of the non-Communist rebels in Cambodia. Successive administrations have laid off, feeling that this is a burden best borne by others and that there is no taste in America for another military involvement in Indochina. Meanwhile, Cambodia suffers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Budget Fun, Continued

In the 1980 campaign, John Anderson said Ronald Reagan's plan to cut taxes, raise defense spending and also balance the budget could be done only with mirrors. At his press conference Wednesday night Mr. Reagan held the mirror up for all to see. It was transparent.

As the 1984 campaign ended, the administration was forecasting a \$174-billion deficit in the next fiscal year. A few days after Mr. Reagan's landslide triumph, budget officials suddenly discovered that a \$210-billion deficit was more likely, and the estimates may be headed still higher. The president quickly vowed he would get the deficit down to \$100 billion a year by 1988, just by cuts in spending. But, yielding to predictable objections, particularly from the Pentagon, he soon abandoned that goal and settled on \$140 billion.

Enter the new Senate Republican leadership. Senator Don Regan promptly pronounced the president's new target too high. Sounding tough, even rebellious, he said Senate Republicans would devise a better budget than the president's. That is where the mirrors come in. The Republican senators are not rebels but loyalists, doing the president's dirty work.

The best-informed budget authorities hold that the deficit cannot truly be reduced unless (1) the growth rate in defense spending is cut, (2) spending for entitlement programs like Social Security is cut and (3) taxes are raised. Mr. Regan can insist that he adamantly opposes all three, but he is starting to squirm.

In his first debate with Walter Mondale he

pledged that he would never stand for reducing the benefits of people who are already on Social Security. Now, when asked about skipping a year's cost-of-living increase, he fudges. If an "overwhelming bipartisan majority" of both houses of Congress voted to freeze benefits, he would "have to look at that situation."

In other words, he virtually promises to approve such a freeze as long as there are Democrats on board to share the blame. The mirrors for defense and taxes are not so obvious, at least not yet. The Senate Republicans, in their first strategy session this week, focused on an across-the-board spending freeze, including the military, with taxes unchanged. Mr. Regan talks of a freeze, too, but his one-year freeze on total spending would exempt defense, offsetting its gains with deeper cuts in other programs. Congressional freeze advocates, balking at such deeper cuts, would apply the freeze to all programs except those for the very poor. If that is not done, they threaten still sharper defense cuts.

In the first four Regan years Congress has cut the president's defense plan every time. Twice it has raised taxes in the face of his insistence on lowering them, but always with his approval in the final showdown. With such acquiescence he ducks responsibility, letting Congress take the heat while claiming credit for himself for the good news — most of all, tax reduction. Will he be able to pull it off again? Watch this mirror.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An East-West Irony

Western societies have taken to the personal computer as easily as to video recorders, but for the Kremlin it poses awesome problems. In a society that keeps even copying machines under lock and key, the personal computer challenges the state's monopoly of information. The personal computer diffuses decision-making and creates independent channels of information. Citizens tapping into data banks or computer message boards can create their own information networks. The underground publishing industry can switch from laborious retyping to electronic samizdat.

Little wonder that the bureaucracy is in no hurry to put a computer in every home. But Russian academicians and educators fear that their society will fall irreparably behind if it does not enter the computer age soon. Hoping the state may at least allow computers into schools, they urge that computer training become a national priority. "Schools must assim-

ilate the computer as a subject and tool of study," a Soviet computer expert says. "Programming must become a second literacy."

But computers have little more real place in schools than do typewriters. The American race for making children "computer literate," as if it were necessary to know how a computer works in order to use one, is just another distraction from the failure to teach children the old-fashioned kind of literacy.

The irony of Soviet educators following their American counterparts into error is that it was the Russians, in a way, who started it. When Sputnik flashed across the sky in 1957, nudely heralding the space age, a humbled America rushed to put men on the moon and teach children more science. As a result, Americans are now a nation of space freaks and computer junkies, while Russians have yet to land beyond Earth or abacus.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Geneva: A Fresh Perspective?

For real progress to be possible, the United States and the Soviet Union must be willing to conduct relations from a fresh perspective. This will require the establishment of mutual respect and trust. The U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals are sufficient to achieve mutual destruction many times over. Even if the arms talks succeed in reducing the number of warheads, the threat of annihilation will continue to loom over our heads. The purpose of arms control talks, then, is to ensure that the channels of communication are kept open. As long

as each recognizes that nuclear war is unavoidable, all of us might yet live to see the future.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Optimists hoped merely that the meeting would end with an agreement to meet again. The final communiqué surpassed their wildest hopes. The prevailing animosity between Washington and Moscow had raised fears that even this exploratory phase could be extremely long, to the accompaniment of a war of words. But the joint Soviet-U.S. communiqué turned out to be a model of compromise.

— Liberation (Paris).

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Manchuria Plan Is Rebuffed

WASHINGTON — That the Japanese press should oppose Secretary of State Philander Chase Knox's scheme for international control of the Manchurian Railways does not surprise the State Department. It is regarded here as certain that Japan will not assent to international administration on the basis proposed by Mr. Knox because Mr. Knox does not offer Japan an adequate return for what it has cost her to obtain her present position of domination as controller of the Manchurian Railways. But it is thought that there is a remote possibility that she might be willing to make certain arrangements, provided they formed part of a general settlement of the questions that, in the past, have caused friction with America.

1935: Mexico Is Accused of Atrocities

WASHINGTON — Anti-Mexican sentiment as the result of Mexico's relations with the Catholic Church became a subject for Congress (on Jan. 11) when Senator Robert F. Wagner demanded in a resolution that the United States suspend trade relations and urge tourists not to visit the country. The measure, which urges the drastic action because of anti-Catholic "atrocities," was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution is bitter in its condemnation of the National Revolutionary party headed by former President Plutarco Elias Calles and his associates, who are accused of responsibility for "murder, robbery, imprisonment and exile of priests, thousands of innocent women and children."

Geneva 1985: 'Linkage' Isn't Optional

By Philip Geyelin

PARIS — Louis des Balbes de Berton de Crillon, whose name graces a historic hotel here, is oddly eulogized on a plaque in the hotel lobby: "Hang yourself, brave Crillon. We fought at Arques and you were not there."

Perhaps dutifully inspired by that admonition from Henry IV in 1589, swarms of journalists crowded into the Crillon and followed each other in overpowering numbers to Geneva and other assembly sites to fight over peace-table scraps. Judging from the media blitz at the Shultz-Gromyko talks, the royal message lives on.

Crillon had an excuse (and the king was only kidding), and so did I have mine for passing up Geneva. The point is not that nothing happened. An agreement to go back to bargaining on arms control is something, after a 13-month break. But even the participants could not say whether what did happen will turn out for better or, as has often been the case, for nothing, or for worse.

The two sides were talking only about how to start talking in earnest on a package of arms control issues so comprehensive and complex that the negotiations could easily outlast the Reagan presidency. The technology of nuclear defense systems, now inextricably involved, is thought to be 10 to 15 years away from the crucial decision to deploy.

At best, the painful process of productive diplomacy is not going to gratify for long the appetite of the American public for spectator sports. At worst, it will prey over time to the pitfalls of Western political imperatives — impatience, electoral time-tables and the shock waves of unforeseeable and unrelated developments.

In this sense, Geneva's pressure-cooked post-mortems are less instructive than the voices of

experience. The perspective from the Hotel de Crillon offers a useful point of departure for assessing Geneva's risks and possible rewards.

The truisms come trippingly. "Peace is a process," Henry Kissinger regularly reminds us. But run the reel backward and that is what Prime Minister Harold Macmillan says on arrival in Paris for the Big Four summit in 1960. He would fashion out of that meeting a "chain of peaks" by institutionalizing and de-glamorizing summery. But a U-2 spy plane had just been shot down over Soviet territory. In the Crillon's corridors and meeting halls the bad news broke: Nikita Khrushchev was taking his revenge by showing up only long enough to shoot the meeting down.

Interestingly enough, the U-2 flights were the unilateral American response to the Soviets' rejection, at a 1955 summit meeting in Geneva, of President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal for reciprocal U.S.-Soviet aerial surveillance. The Eisenhower idea was no more fanciful than Ronald Reagan's dream today of developing a leak-proof defense against nuclear weapons, and no more acceptable to the Soviets despite all its promise of making nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" once and for all.

Still, a "spirit of Geneva" wafted out of that 1955 gathering — only to be blown away when the Soviets started shipping arms to Egypt before the year was out. The United States canceled its aid for Egypt's Aswan Dam; Egypt's President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in retaliation; the French and British responded by joining Israel in the Suez War; the Soviets threatened

to rain rockets down on London and Paris, even as they were brutalizing Hungary.

The catalog of dashed hopes would have to include the marathon Big Four foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva in 1959 to deal with Berlin and German reunification. The tension growing out of the stalemate was broken only by an invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit Washington. Out of that came a new spirit (of Camp David) — even as the Soviets were consolidating their grip on Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba.

John F. Kennedy's early outreach to Mr. Khrushchev at the 1961 Vienna summit was rewarded by miscalculation and the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba. While Gerald Ford was defining limited common interests in Vladivostok, the Soviets were moving in Ethiopia, Angola, Yemen. Jimmy Carter's SALT-2 agreement, seven hard years in the making, was robbed of Senate ratification by Afghanistan.

This is not to dismiss achievements hard won along the way by cool and patient diplomacy, benignly neglected by publicity's hot glare: the Austrian Treaty, the 1963 nuclear test ban agreement, SALT-1 in 1972. It is only to say that the currently fashionable and least felicitous of Winston Churchill's famous quotations — "jaw-jaw is better than war-war" — begs the question.

Anything is better than nuclear war-war. The question is whether the jawers have a common interest and the jawing is accompanied by a shared sense of what sort of behavior is tolerable; "linkage" is as much a fact of political life as it is a conscious strategy. On that critical question, the jury is out and is likely to remain so for many months, and maybe many years.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A New Foreman Can Spoil It All At Puzzle Palace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A sweet symmetry linked good news from Geneva with word, that same day, of the Baker-Regan swap. The two events promote what could be the second-term goals of an enlightened Reagan administration — arms control and fiscal responsibility.

But the Baker-Regan switch was shot through with improvisation. So, in the end, all prospects are steeped in the mystery of what has increasingly made the White House a puzzle palace.

The talks at Geneva provided more than just a good beginning. The Russians came off previous demands that U.S. missiles recently deployed in Europe would have to be removed before new talks could be resumed. The United States finessed insistence that the "star wars" defense project was non-negotiable. "The objective," the joint communiqué said, with rare bluntness, "will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race and terminating it on Earth." So both sides showed they wanted the talks to succeed. With that wind in the sails, a general deal is at least possible before the end of the Reagan administration.

Besides arms control, cutting the deficit and achieving tax reform provide Mr. Regan's bid for historic greatness. By moving Jim Baker to the Treasury, the president imparts to both those goals a realistic quality they previously lacked.

For Mr. Baker is a superb political operator — perhaps the best who has hit Washington since John Connally. Unlike Don Regan, he has no strong ideological hangups about free markets or taxes. He identifies a target, and he then does whatever he needs to do to reach it. Thus, probably the best single presidential campaign ever run, in terms of doing what was necessary to close the gap, was the near win that Mr. Baker managed for Jerry Ford against Jimmy Carter.

Thanks to his political skills, Mr. Baker enjoys good relations with the Republican leadership in the Senate. House Democrats trust him. Whatever his shortcomings as an economist, he has not clashed, in a nasty personal way, with such central figures as Chairman Paul Volcker of the



'Yoo-hoo, cowboy. Must be lonesome, now all your friends have left.'

Federal Reserve, or with leading academic economists or many members of the business community. If anybody can achieve budget tightening and tax reform, it is Jim Baker. His shift to Treasury is a major gain for the administration. It is a step that importantly advances chances for making some dreams come true.

But all that depends on what happens in the White House. President Reagan has been very remote from the arms control discussions. He held aloof from the tax reform plan for weeks. He nearly blew the budget-closing operation by supporting Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's plea for making merely token cuts in Pentagon spending. It is staggering to think he is so out of things that he learned of the Baker-Regan switch weeks after the actors had been talking about it and had worked out the details.

What Don Regan can bring to this remote president is, first, great personal rapport. Mr. Regan is an almost irresistibly engaging Irishman with a quick tongue and a wonderful stock of sophisticated metaphor. When a foreign official once complained to him about steep American interest rates, for instance, Mr. Regan shot back: "We upped our rates. Up yours."

The Treasury Department that Mr. Regan took over in 1981 was loaded with articulate diatribes representing the various clans of Reaganomics. Unable to choose among their abstruse arguments, he did what came naturally to a former Marine Corps colonel who rose through

the bond business to become head of Merrill Lynch. He became a presidential loyalist, standing shoulder to shoulder with the president on all issues. "It was just two of us, against all the rest," he used to say, "the president and me."

That fidelity, while winning kudos from the boss, damaged Mr. Regan badly with the business community, most professional economists, many finance ministers and central bankers and many members of Congress. With Mr. Regan at Treasury, tax reform was a distant dream and budget closing only a vague possibility.

As White House chief of staff he can probably bury all those old hatchets. He can become an agreeable chamberlain for a declining monarch, arranging terms and passing around for ceremonial signings the basic accords worked out by George Shultz and Jim Baker. He can play a lead role in a successful second term.

But if Mr. Regan takes the White House job seriously, establishing a whole new staff, dredging up all the old feuds and hurt feelings, trying to act as presidential adviser across the board, then trouble is in store. Mr. Regan and the White House staff can become the rallying point for right-wing Republicans. They can block Mr. Baker and sabotage Mr. Shultz. They can stop arms control and blast budget cutting. They can raise all the old social issues of abortion and school prayer. They can make Reagan be Reagan and, in the end, wreck the second term.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Good News From the Cassava and Sorghum Front

By Christopher Mathews

This is the second of two articles. ONNE, Nigeria — The father of TMS 572, a new variety of cassava, is "Chief" S.K. Hahn, a South Korean who specializes in roots and tubers for the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. The title of chief was bestowed on him by the headman in the Nigerian village of Ikire, for services rendered to the community by introducing TMS 572 and other improved cassava varieties.

Mr. Hahn was also instrumental in development of a new kind of sweet potato that is now catching on locally. It yields 13 tons an acre, compared to six tons for conventional varieties. He also found a way to increase the yields of yams, a prestigious, middle-class food that has a ready market in Nigerian towns and cities.

Traditionally, farmers planted one small yam to get a full-sized grown yam. Mr. Hahn showed them they could slice a yam into as many as 20 pieces, each of which could serve as seed for another yam. He also demonstrated a method of growing yams under plastic sheeting, which makes weeding almost unnecessary. Plastic for 2.5 acres, or 1 hectare, costs the equivalent of \$400 and is available locally. That amount of land can yield \$13,000 worth of yams.

Another highly successful part of IITA's work involves cowpeas, which grow in a pod on a creeping, knee-high bush. The plant's leaves are edible and have a spinach-like taste. Behind IITA's cowpea project is a serious, bespectacled Indian, B.B. Singh. Cowpeas normally require nearly three months to mature, but the cowpeas bred by Mr. Singh ripen in two months and thrive in dry conditions. They survived Botswana's drought last year. Their protein content is 25 percent, and they resist a variety of diseases and insects. They yield almost half a ton an acre and sell for about \$1,300 a ton.

The spread of the improved cowpea variety in Nigeria owes a good deal to Edmund H. Hartmann, a Dutch-born, naturalized American who is IITA's director general. Mr. Hartmann is that rare international bureaucrat who is prepared to throw away the book to get results.

Last year a farmer walked into his office with a check. "I've got a truck outside and I want three tons of your

cowpea seeds," the farmer said. IITA was not in the seed-selling business, Mr. Hartmann replied.

"Look," the man said, "we're farmers. Next year we'll have seed for 5,000 farmers. The year after, those 5,000 will have seed for 50,000." Mr. Hartmann gave him the seed. When he visited the area later he found many growing cowpeas. "I was going against all the rules," he said, "but someone has to take the initiative."

Impulsive crops can be dramatic, but it is not always the work with the most effect. Mr. Hartmann sees the key to increased food production in Africa as soil management, not higher yields. African soil is vulnerable once its protective canopy of jungle vegetation has been removed. Bulldozers bring new land into production, but often do damage that requires years for nature to repair.

Without protective mulch or vegetation, soil often compacts and becomes sterile. IITA has developed "no tillage" farming based on the use of a "rolling injection planter" — a kind of spiked wheel that can be pulled manually or by animals. It punches a hole in the ground even through a thick layer of mulch, then drops seeds in. No plowing is required. The tool can be made by a village blacksmith for \$50. It is now used in more than 30 countries.

Next to soil loss, insects are the leading enemy of the African farmer. IITA is planning a huge exercise in biological control, involving 25 African countries. Experiments in Guinea-Bissau, Togo, Congo and Zaïre have shown that predator insects — wasps, mites and beetles — can be as effective as chemicals at a small part of the cost. The price tag is substantial — up to \$21.5 million for a three-year project — but small compared to the losses from insect infestations.

At IITA test fields in Ibadan, farm workers drop to their knees as a twin turbo-prop aircraft comes in just above ground level at 200 miles an hour. The pilot, George Coles, looms over the test plots, spraying plastic tubes containing up to 1,500 bugs, all enemies of two insect pests — the cassava mealybug and the green spider mite — that have been playing havoc with Africa's cassava crop.

Accidentally introduced into Africa from Latin America, the pests, unchecked by local predators, spread like locusts. IITA scientists went to Latin America to find their natural enemies and now intend to breed 15 million of them a day for aerial release over 25 million acres.

The bugs can destroy up to 60 percent of a crop. Annual losses are estimated at \$2 billion a year. In Zaïre, entire villages have had to relocate because of the damage to crops. Sorghum — which, with millet, is the staple grain crop of 13 countries from West Africa to the Arabian Peninsula — is the favorite of a host of larvae. Heading the war against the bugs is the Nairobi-based Institute for Insect Physiology and Ecology. At its research station at Mbita Point, Kenya, on Lake Victoria, the stem borer is Public Enemy No. 1.

Around Mbita, farmers traditionally used steam-boring weevils to the nearest witch doctor, who would pound them, with other secret ingredients, into a mixture to be applied to afflicted fields. The institute's scientists are trying a different approach.

One of the most damaging maggot comes from eggs deposited on sorghum seedlings by an insect known as the sorghum shoot fly. The institute found that advancing the planting date by just two weeks, when the shoot fly population was still low, made a big difference.

Scientists found that the flies liked some sorghum plants due to the presence on some plants of a scented chemical. They isolated it, mixed it with water and doused cowpeas and maize plants, which do not provide the right conditions for shoot fly larvae to develop. The flies zeroed in to lay eggs on those plants, leaving the sorghum untouched.

Few people in the West get excited about sorghum, cassava or yams, but it is the profitability of farming those crops that can assure adequate food supplies and better living standards for the majority of Africans.

The evidence is encouraging. The writer traveled in Africa recently on a grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

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One Reason To Listen To Africans

By Flora Lewis

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — African frustration is mounting as the Reagan administration prepares to start its second term. There were uneasy suspicions about the meaning of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa when it was announced four years ago. Now they have been disagreeably confirmed.

It is, say African leaders, no more than an encouragement to South Africa to extend repression and weigh on neighboring countries.

Every year since the Reagan administration took office, it has promised that by the following year its policy of "quiet diplomacy" and negotiation would produce a settlement and independence for Namibia. But there has been no progress. Despite the compromise with Angola assuring complete withdrawal, South African troops remain in that country and firmly entrenched in Namibia.

So it is not surprising that representatives of almost every African country, attending the 15th conference of the African-American Institute here, had harsh things to say about the prospect of four more years of the same in Washington.

The delegates were even angrier at what they considered a deliberate snub by the U.S. government. Last year the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, participated in the conference. Mr. Crocker is author of the current policy; with his deputy, Frank Wisner, he has been the chief U.S. negotiator with African governments.

This time Mr. Crocker did not come, choosing not to listen to the complaints he knew would be made. He sent his deputy for economic issues, Princeton Lyman, who made an opening speech about foreign aid and investment and disappeared. Edson Zvobgo, Zimbabwe's minister of justice, said tartly, "Your man comes to accuse us of corruption and runs away." The U.S. ambassador to Gabon, Larry C. Williamson, a career diplomat, was left to explain Reagan administration policy.

The problem was not really protocol. The Africans noticed that there was a six-man U.S. congressional delegation — with Senator Paul Sarbanes of Maryland and Representative Howard W. Pickens of the House Foreign Affairs Committee — but that all were Democrats. Not a single Republican or administration supporter showed up. That was taken as a clear signal that Reagan Washington simply is not interested in Africa and cannot be bothered to hear what its leaders have to say. The silent message was understood. The African response was loud and impatient.

When it came to talking about apartheid and how to provoke change in South Africa, the language was sharp. Mr. Zvobgo openly taunted the representative of the outcasted African National Congress, Johnny Makatini, with shirking a fight. "You have to kill," he said.

These people still put their main hopes in the United States and its democratic values. But they said with despair, in effect: "The U.S. only seems to notice us when there's been a disaster, violence and upheaval."

That is not what Americans really want to tell black Africans. The new surge of interest across America, and the influence of the "Free South Africa" movement, have made a strong impression. Congressmen, educators and publishers from the United States said they were convinced that this was going to be the issue of the year on American campuses and among liberal groups.

The growing sympathy is appreciated. American national interest is in bringing change in South Africa without violence. But unless the administration shows it notices appeals without explosions, the big noise is bound to come. The demand for effective sanctions both from Americans and Africans is going to grow.

Anti-apartheid South Africans concede that the strongest argument against their cause is the sorry state of most of independent Africa more than a generation after most countries won their independence. They are prepared to be sharply critical of dictatorial regimes and urge them to clean up their own countries.

These are not only African problems. The smell of conflict is in the wind. When revolution begins, nobody can know who will be the ultimate leaders, but it has been shown in country after country that the longer and tougher the fight, the more likely that extremists dominate.

There is still some time, but not enough for four more years of no achievement. It would be better to listen to people talk than to wait until their bombs go off.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sides in the Real World

"UNESCO Reflects a Real World," says the headline atop William Pfaff's Dec. 27 opinion column. So did Genghis Khan's Asia and Adolf Hitler's Europe. Mr. Pfaff does speak of widespread hostility to democracy, but instead of supporting the good guys he gives them sarcasm, topping it off with a quote from Macbeth. He might instead consult La Rochefoucauld, for whom "true eloquence consists in saying all that should be said, not all that could be."

M.K. GREVEN, Barr, France.

A UN Middle East Role?

Regarding the letter "A Middle East Solution Must Come in the UN" (Dec. 24) from Hugh Caradon:

Lord Caradon's aims are noble, but the United Nations has always

lacked the means to ensure implementation of its resolutions.

A Middle East solution depends essentially on Israeli priorities, on readiness to trade territories for peace. I doubt that the precarious coalition government, which governs a polarized society, is able or willing to achieve any kind of trade-off with Israel's Arab neighbors.

FADI KHALED AGHA, Paris.

Banking in Kuwait

Regarding the report "Kuwait Economy Still in Trouble 2½ Years After Market's Collapse" (Dec. 11):

The report states: "Banking officials said that 50 percent of Kuwaiti bank loans are nonperforming." It is true that some loans are not performing, but that does not mean that a bank is in trouble, unless those loans form a high percentage of the bank's

total loans. Some banks have rescheduled part of their loans, as is normal banking practice.

The report states that "three plans are being studied" to revive the stock market and the economy as a whole. It is my understanding that none are under consideration so far.

The committee of leaders of Kuwait's business community has 21 members, not 45.

GHAISSAN AL-IBRAHEEM, Ministry of Finance, Kuwait.

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CIA Papers List Several Accidents to Soviet Subs

WASHINGTON — Declassified documents of the Central Intelligence Agency reveal several major accidents involving Soviet submarines, including a 1981 Baltic Sea incident in which part of a crippled sub's crew died of radiation poisoning, CBS News reported.

A number of Soviet submarine accidents have been openly reported, most recently an episode last September, when a Golf-2-class ballistic-missile sub drifted for two days in the Sea of Japan with white smoke pouring from its conning tower.

The television network said on Thursday that "half a dozen fatal incidents never before reported of sinkings, fires and repeated radiation leakage emerge from censored CIA reports obtained by CBS News."

"Since the mid-1960s, six Soviet subs have been reported lost at sea, taking some 500 crewmen to their deaths," it said. "The CIA documents tell for the first time of the 1968 sinking of a Northern Fleet sub at the virtual doorstep of its base on the Kola Peninsula."

CBS added: "One CIA report describes a nuclear sub in the Baltic suffering violent shocks and radiation leakage in 1981. Part of the crew was sealed off as the sub was towed home and they all later died of radiation poisoning."

Regarding other types of Soviet nuclear-powered craft, CBS said the newly obtained documents disclosed that "as many as 30 crewmen died on the icebreaker Lenin in the mid-60s after what a CIA source described as a meltdown of her nuclear reactor."

The most heavily publicized and embarrassing accident involving Moscow's undersea fleet, which took more than 370 submarines, was the 1981 grounding of a Whiskey-class diesel sub in a military zone along the southern coast of Sweden. It remained stuck for 12 days.

In November 1983, a Victor-3-class nuclear-powered sub bobbed for several days without power off the South Carolina coast until it was towed to Cuba by a Soviet submarine tender.

Earlier, U.S. officials said a Soviet nuclear submarine sank in the northern Pacific in summer 1983 with a loss of 90 men. Another sank in 1970 off the British coast.

Two U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarines have been lost. In 1963, the Thresher sank off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with 129 men aboard. The Scorpion sank in 1968 in the Atlantic with a crew of 99.

Oslo Reports on Upgrading
The Soviet Union is upgrading its nuclear submarine fleet, and is modernizing defense systems in the surrounding Kola Peninsula, according to the Norwegian military command, Agence France-Presse reported from Oslo.

In a report issued Thursday, the command said the Russians had narrowed the technological gap with NATO in the Leningrad military district, which includes Murmansk, 660 miles (1,000 kilometers) north of the city, and the Kola Peninsula.

The report noted that Soviet nuclear submarines, armed with long-range cruise missiles, were replacing conventional vessels and that ground-to-ground tactical missiles in the Leningrad and Baltic military districts had been upgraded.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy talking to a crowd at South Africa's Crossroads squatter camp.

Kennedy's Visit Is Focus of Debate As Pretoria Strikes Back at Criticism

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

CAPE TOWN — After listening to Senator Edward M. Kennedy's criticism of apartheid for nearly a week, South Africa has begun to counterattack, trying to make Mr. Kennedy, not South African racial segregation, the focus of controversy.

In the course of 24 hours, the Massachusetts Democrat found himself embroiled in disputes with Foreign Minister R. F. Botha; Gashu Buthelezi, a Zulu chief; Dr. Christian Barnard, the pioneer heart transplant surgeon, and local government administrators of black areas he visited.

There were demonstrations Thursday by black militants from the Azanian People's Organization, which wants Mr. Kennedy to go home, and by Mr. Buthelezi's own Inkatha political movement, which opposes any economic sanctions against South Africa over apartheid.

In addition, editorial writers in both the English-language and more conservative Afrikaans press sharpened their criticism of Mr. Kennedy, questioning his motives for the eight-day visit.

"We must be getting to them," a Kennedy aide said, scanning the angry newspaper editorials on the senator's visit, which began Jan. 5. "They are starting to play rough. Well, we can too."

[On Friday, Senator Kennedy conferred with two cabinet ministers who afterwards criticized his visit, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

[Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development, said the visit had been "stage-managed" and that Mr. Kennedy was touring sites selected to give South Africa a bad image. Gerrit Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education, said a U.S. politician should not criticize South Africa's racial policies because whites here did not discriminate the native population as did whites in America.

[Mr. Kennedy also participated in a brief demonstration outside the prison where Nelson Mandela, a black nationalist leader, is jailed, defying a law banning public demonstrations near a South African prison. Mr. Kennedy said, "Behind these walls are men that are deeply committed to the cause of freedom in this land."

Mr. Kennedy issued a statement

replying to Mr. Botha's attack and another statement criticizing Mr. Buthelezi. To Dr. Barnard's challenge for a television debate over health care for the poor here and in the United States, Mr. Kennedy suggested that he debate a black physician instead. At the Crossroads squatter camp here, Mr. Kennedy grilled an official on the government's policies.

"Having seen conditions here, I can understand why Foreign Minister Botha has launched an irrelevant and untrue attack on the United States, rather than discussing the problems of South Africa and the policies of his own government," Mr. Kennedy declared, responding to Mr. Botha's suggestion that American problems were worse than those in South Africa.

At the Crossroads camp, a squalid shantytown of shacks made from plywood, plastic sheeting, cardboard and occasional corrugated metal, Mr. Kennedy demanded of Timo Bezuidenhout, the commissioner in charge of the region's black townships, what the government was doing to improve the settlement. Most of its 70,000 residents do not want to leave for new housing provided in a more remote location by the government because blacks are not supposed to live in the area.

"What are you going to do? Don't the people have the right to know?" the senator demanded. The commissioner eventually stammered out a reply that the government would attempt to persuade the Crossroads residents to move to the new location.

Mr. Kennedy has drawn increasing criticism from both the white and black communities, from the political left as well as the right, and his visit has for the moment become nearly as vocal an issue in day-to-day South African debates as apartheid itself.

Mr. Kennedy's dispute with Mr. Buthelezi, hereditary chief of the Zulus, South Africa's largest black tribe, came over calls by other black leaders for American sanctions against South Africa — moves that Mr. Buthelezi denounced as "madness," harmful only to blacks and ultimately ineffective.

"The outrages of apartheid should be enough to unite its opponents in a common cause," Mr. Kennedy replied, rejecting the chief's criticism of other black lead-

ers, including his hosts here, as "not positive, not constructive and derogatory to some proud individuals who are my close friends."

One of the strongest attacks on Mr. Kennedy so far was made Thursday in the respected, middle-of-the-road weekly magazine Financial Mail, which described him in an editorial as weak, not bright, without a record of real achievement, a waverer on many issues and certainly not in a position to preach to South Africa.

Soviet Accused of Afghanistan Genocide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A West German parliamentary leader who visited Afghanistan last month has accused the Soviet Union of committing genocide there, asserting that "every day you have a My Lai, an Oradour, a Lidice."

Jürgen Todenhöfer, a spokesman of Bonn's ruling Christian Democratic Party on security affairs, used the names of wartime village massacres in Vietnam, France and Czechoslovakia to charge that "the world public has failed both politically and morally in regard to the Soviet genocide in Afghanistan."

"Up until the last moment of 1984," Mr. Todenhöfer said, "the Soviet Army was using combat aircraft to level civilian villages to the ground, they were crippling Afghan youth physically and mentally with cruel torture."

"They launch mines that look like butterflies from helicopters, which don't explode when they touch the ground, but explode when children who think they are toys touch them," he added.

Mr. Todenhöfer said he personally saw hundreds of children who had arms or faces mutilated by toy mines and was told by resistance fighters that such casualties were in the tens of thousands.

Famine now threatens the country because the Russians destroyed the crops before the harvest was in, with the result, he said, that "the quality of suffering in Afghanistan cannot be expressed in words any more."

"We have to wake up world opinion," Mr. Todenhöfer said. "Where are the peace movement demonstrators? Where are the anti-Vietnam demonstrators?"

Except for the Russian people, he said, "everybody knows about Afghanistan," in contrast to the

German extermination camp at Auschwitz during World War II.

"When I am talking about Auschwitz, which is one of the most horrible chapters of German history, I can say, some people didn't know," he said.

Mr. Todenhöfer, 45, said he and a West German television reporter were guided by Afghan guerrillas from Quetta, Pakistan, into southern Afghanistan in the last week of December.

During five days in Kandahar province, he said, they came under fire for two hours at a Soviet ambush, discovered nine Russians held prisoner by the Afghan resistance and saw the remains of two villages, Lewargel and Ahmadkhanke, which had been completely destroyed by Soviet helicopter attacks a few weeks earlier.

"During the attacks, the majority of the population, especially women and children were killed," he added.

He said that "despite poor equipment, the freedom fighters are superior to the Soviet troops because of their high combat morale."

But, Mr. Todenhöfer added: "They have no possibility, however, to resist the Soviet bombing attacks against their civilian villages and towns by which the Soviets take revenge on innocent children, women and old men for their military defeats."

The guerrillas are begging not so much for combat equipment as for surface-to-air missiles to protect their villages, he said.

Mr. Todenhöfer said he met one of the nine Soviet prisoners at an unnamed guerrilla camp, a 22-year-old Leningrad soldier who "told me that the Russian people have no idea what is going on in Afghanistan," he added. "He said he was told they were sent to Afghanistan

to fight against American and Chinese invasion forces."

The West German said he got the guerrilla camp commander, known as Musaffudin, to promise that the Russian soldier would be spared from harm.

Mr. Todenhöfer said the guerrillas control 80 percent of the country by day and at night the Russians "don't even control Kabul" or any other city outside of military compounds. Neither side can win, he said, and the outlook has worsened for the resistance as a result of more flexibility by the Russians in adapting their helicopter-borne troops to guerrilla tactics.

Karmal Praises Soviet

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan said that Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan for as long as needed to end to the conflict and achieve a political solution, Reuters reported.

In a speech in Kabul on Thursday to mark the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party, Mr. Karmal

paid tribute to the "heroic sons of the Soviet Union" who had died in Afghanistan. His speech was published Friday by the Soviet newspaper Pravda.

Mr. Karmal said the Soviet Union acted as a guarantor of Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, adding: "The Soviet Union has never dictated any political conditions to our country and never demanded any political concessions from us."

Demonstration in Dhaka

About 300 people staged a noisy street demonstration Friday to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and to demand the expulsion of the Afghan chargé d'affaires from Bangladesh. The Associated Press reported from Dhaka. The demonstration was sponsored by the Bangladesh-Afghan Mujahid Solidarity Council. The demonstrators, shouting anti-Soviet slogans, rallied briefly near the home of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

China Redesigns Soldiers' Uniforms In Possible Move to Reinstate Rank

BEIJING — Chinese soldiers will begin wearing uniforms with collar insignia, epaulettes and peaked caps with several stars on May 1, the Xinhua news agency said Friday. The move was seen here as a step toward reinstating military ranks.

The uniforms are to include "peaked military caps for all soldiers, collar insignia and shoulder boards," the agency said, quoting the Liberation Daily, the army newspaper.

Western military analysts said the change would provide an opportunity for the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, to realize long-standing plans to reinstate ranks in the army of four million.

The analysts said re-outfitting posed huge logistical problems. These problems have apparently been solved, they said. But it was unclear whether political problems associated with the reinstatement of ranks also had been solved, they added.

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Problems Blunt Bourkina Fasso Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

"always in camouflage fatigues with a pistol at his hip, seems a hard and nervous man. In June, seven people were executed after a secret trial by a revolutionary tribunal, in what many outsiders saw as a warning to others."

The presidential palace is surrounded by closed-off boulevards, guarded by soldiers in machine-gun nests. When Captain Sankara ventures forth in his Renault, he is accompanied by jeeps filled with guards. A curfew is enforced from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M., and the captain says the precautions will not be lifted.

"For us, the revolution means finding ways for the people of Bourkina Fasso to build their own happiness," he told a reporter who went to the presidential palace for an interview and ended up sharing a bunch of salad and stew with the captain. "The first stage for us is to give the people something to eat and drink, a place to live, education, health, clothes to wear."

In a land where women do much work and, by tradition, except inferior stains, Captain Sankara has espoused the cause of women's liberation.

"In a country like Bourkina Fasso," he said, "any one who has ever watched his own mother cannot avoid looking at the position of women. The women have suffered in our country. They do most of the work — the men married many women so as to have workers. They grow crops, cook, bear children, but they never counted."

As with others on the African continent, there is bitterness and ambivalence in Captain Sankara's attitude toward the United States, which seem to define the pace of development. To secure aid, he said, "you have to take some posi-

tion at the United Nations — there are always political ties."

"They would rather give us a sack of food than the money we need to become independent," he said. "They want us to remain dependent on them."

Officials said both France and the United States had held up or canceled development projects out of aversion to Captain Sankara's government.

In the coup that brought him to power, diplomats said, Captain Sankara was helped by Libya, which shipped arms and ammunition through northern Ghana to Bourkina Fasso. The relationship with Colonel Qadhafi since then has cooled, diplomats said.

"We are not," Captain Sankara said, "the pawns of Qadhafi."

The captain has purged the government of pro-Soviet Communists who supported his rise to power but, thereafter, have proved a threat.

His relationship with the Libyan leader elicits Western hostility, as does his form of rule through a widening network of loyalist Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, which seem modeled on

Cuban and Libyan styles of control. The existence of the committees, Captain Sankara says, replaces the need for a national election.

The relationship with the United States has its own complexities. The official newspaper bitterly criticized, Leonardo Nteta, as a person "with fighter's eyes" who behaves as if he were "in a conquered territory." But ideological hostility is tinged with the fear that arises from vulnerability, and from a sense of frail dignity much offended.

"Take Grenada," Captain Sankara said. "That frightened us very much to see the U.S. invade the island. We also have condemned the Soviet Union for Afghanistan. We are frightened of all these countries that threaten."

When he visited New York to speak at the United Nations, Captain Sankara was said to have been upset because President Ronald Reagan refused to meet with him. So, when he went to Harlem, the captain found his own reply to the rebuff. "Black Harlem," he is reported to have said. "Is my White House."

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ARTS / LEISURE

London: A Feast of Modern Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — A feast of contemporary art, including works from 110 galleries and dealers from 22 countries, will be on display at the Second International Contemporary Art Fair in the Grand Hall of the Olympia next week. It opens with a charity gala — to aid Action Research for the Crippled Child and the Contemporary Art Society — on Jan. 16 and runs through Jan. 20.

Second International Contemporary Art Fair, London Olympia, W8, 11 A.M. to 8 P.M.

A visit to Olympia should not preclude a round of other London galleries. English topographical painting of an earlier age is represented in "Town and Country" at the Christopher Wood Gallery. The first section of the 93-exhibit show features architectural designs. They range from the design for a rotunda — probably a mausoleum for a military hero — by Anthony Davis (1725-1817) to the perspective design for the entrance front of a country house by Sir Guy Dawber (?-1938). Many of the finest English topographers are represented in the second section, including 14 ink and wash originals by John Preston Neale (1771-1847) for his seven-volume publication "Views of the Seats of Nobility and Gentry" (1818-1829).

"Town and Country," Christopher Wood Gallery, 15 Motcomb Street, SW1, to Feb. 2.

Although he is not in any orthodox sense a portrait painter, the reputation of Eric Kennington (1888-1960) was almost entirely

founded on portrait drawings and paintings, chiefly those he made in his tours as an official war artist. In "Eric H. Kennington, R.A.," the Gillian Jason Gallery presents a fine selection of his work in World Wars I and II.

Between the wars he made a number of pacific bronzes — "The Diver," a girl swimmer; "Boy on Engine," a small child riding a toy locomotive; "Baby With Bottle," the head of a feeding baby, and "Aubrey," the portrait head of a young girl — which are included in the current show.

"Eric H. Kennington, R.A.," Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, Camden Town, NW1, to Feb. 16.

I fear that I long ago lost what admiration I had for the false naïveté that passes for innocence in the work of Marc Chagall, though I retain my love of his superb colors. So it is not with any great joy that I greet the large loan retrospective of "Chagall" which is at the Royal Academy until March 31.

Much more to my taste is the opening show at the new Miro and Spizman Fine Art gallery, "Three Russian Expressionists." The three are Anatoli Zverev (1931-), Vladimir Yakovlev (1934-), both still working in Russia, and Valentin Vorobiov (1938-), who has been working in France for the past nine years.

Zverev is represented by recent oils, watercolors and gouaches, and ranges freely over his subjects, through flower pieces to wooded landscapes, all in a sweeping palette of subtle colors. Yakovlev works most frequently in gouache, and is more starkly Expressionist in style

than the others. Vorobiov, who began as an abstract painter, has now turned figurative, concerning himself with the themes of Russian mythology, and folklore already made familiar for us by Chagall.

"Chagall," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to March 31, then at the Philadelphia Museum of Art May 12-July 7; "Three Russian Expressionists," Miro & Spizman Fine Art, 37 Craven Road, W1, to Feb. 10.

André Derain (1880-1954) was, with Matisse, a fellow student from the Carré studio, a founding father in 1905 of Fauvism, the Paris school of painting given this pejorative epithet from the brilliance of its colors and the exuberance of its brush strokes. Though greatly influential, it was a short-lived movement. It has been fashionable to dismiss Derain's post-Fauve activities as of little importance.

How mistaken that view is may be seen from the show of his watercolors and sculpture at Stoppenbach and Delestré. The watercolors include drawings closely related to Derain's theater designs and the colored woodcuts he made to illustrate Rabelais's "Fantagruel" for the Swiss publisher Albert Skira; while his eight sculptures include the "Long-Necked Woman," reminiscent of Cycladic sculpture.

"Watercolors and Sculpture by André Derain," Stoppenbach & Delestré, 25 Cork Street, W1, to Jan. 26.

An exhibition illustrating the links between ancient Egyptian and classical Greek imagery and decoration and the ornamentation of Chinese porcelains is at the British Museum under the title "Chinese Ornament: The Lotus and the Dragon." Organized by Jessica Rawson, the museum's deputy keeper of the Department of Oriental Antiquities (who has written the text for a splendid, well-illustrated, 240-page catalog), it shows in exciting form the journey of the lotus scroll and acanthus form from Egypt, Greece and Mesopotamia through the Parthian Iran and Kushan Pakistan to Central Asia and China; and their return, many hundreds of years later, in the form of decoration on Chinese silks and ceramics, to influence design and decoration in Iran and Turkey and to induce the growth of chinoiserie throughout the porcelain of Europe.

"Chinese Ornament: The Lotus and the Dragon," Room 49, Special Exhibition Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, through May 5.



HENIE MEMORIAL — Sculptor Per Ung is shown with a model for his memorial to Sonja Henie, the Norwegian skater and movie star. The statue will be unveiled next year outside the Oslo stadium where Henie practiced on her way to winning 10 world championships and three Olympic gold medals during the '20s and '30s. She died in 1969 at age 57.

'Choose Me' Succeeds As an Adult Fairy Tale

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the exception of Jean-Jacques Beineix's "Divine," American audiences have never taken to adult fairy tales of the sort that often charm French and Italian audiences. By adult fairy tales I mean fables, which may or may not be allegorical, full of metaphorical metaphors and sup-

MOVIE MARQUEE

posedly lovely eccentric characters who make big statements fresh from the screenwriter's notebook.

I'm not talking about the kind of cheerily optimistic, populist comedies made by Frank Capra, which often have the form of fairy tales, but about the chiefly bizarre conversation-and-haute couture pieces made by Beineix ("Divine") and Marco Ferreri ("The Story of Piera") and even Luciano Visconti ("Conversation Piece"). In spite of the great popular success here of "Divine," Americans, I'd always thought, were far too commonsensical either to appreciate such nonsense or even to attempt to make their own variations. Now, I suspect, I was wrong.

Having just come upon Alan Rudolph's "Choose Me" late in its run, I'm originally opened in New York in early November. I'm ready to change my mind, if not about the genre in general then certainly about Rudolph's work in particular. Seven years and four movies after he made his debut as a writer-director with "Welcome to L.A.," Rudolph seems to have found his style — or, at least, I think I'm beginning to get his point.

"Choose Me" is not exactly great, but it's always disarming — a very entertaining, deceptively fragile-seeming original. It's a movie that seems to owe a certain amount to the courageous, artful headlessness of Robert Altman, with whom Rudolph wrote the screenplay for "Buffalo Bill and the Indians" (1976) and who produced both "Welcome to L.A." and Rudolph's second feature, "Remember My Name," to William Saroyan, who could read the secrets of the universe on a barroom floor, and even a little bit to Capra.

Rudolph's films are not — heaven knows — populist, but there is something subversively upbeat in his crazy fables about determinedly oddball characters, people who may either blow their brains out on some slight pretext or recite a bit of poetic prose that wouldn't embarrass Edgar Guest.

"Choose Me," which seems to take place in a Los Angeles from which, fairy-tale-like, all other citizens not essential to the fable have vanished, is, intentionally, sometimes wildly, funny, and, I suspect, is the key to everything

Rudolph has done beginning with "Welcome to L.A.," though I remember that one as being more solemnly pretty than funny. There are hints of his sense of humor in last year's "Return Engagement." Rudolph's documentary about life on the lecture circuit with the unlikely showbiz team of G. Gordon Liddy and Timothy Leary, but then there didn't seem much that the director had to do to make the Liddy-Leary spectacle funnier than it was in real life.

"Choose Me" is a kind of boozy "La Ronde," set mostly in a fairly sleazy, out-of-the-way Los Angeles bar, Eve's, a place that doesn't appear to charge much for its drinks. However, it provides good, live blues by a two-person combo and the sort of profits that allow its bartender-owner, a lady named Eve (Lesley Ann Warren), to live in modest, lonely splendor in her own, attractively decorated suburban house.

In addition to Eve, the main characters include a pretty, lonely, inhibited woman named Ann (Catherine Bujold), who hides the fact that she's actually a Los Angeles radio celebrity, "Dr. Nancy Love," a phone-in Miss Lonelyhearts; Pearl Antoine (Rae Dawn Chong), a beautiful young woman who hangs out at Eve's in hopes of catching her wandering husband, Zack (Patrick Bauchau), who's having an affair with Eve, and most important of all, Mickey (Keith Carradine), newly released from a mental hospital, without a dime to his name, and who may or may not be a convicted murderer, a poet, a Yale graduate, a former Air Force officer and a former United States intelligence agent, or any combination of these. He's also a psychopathic liar.

Rudolph has always worked with good actors, including Geraldine Chaplin, Harvey Keitel, Lauren Hutton, Stacy Spacek, Anthony Perkins, Jeff Goldblum, Art Carney and Carradine, for whom "Choose Me" is his second Rudolph film. The cast of "Choose Me" couldn't be better, and it's among the best things that anyone connected with it has yet done. There's a wonderful feeling of ensemble playing among Carradine, Warren, Bujold, Chong and Bauchau, plus Teddy Pendergast, who is never seen but whose blues songs on the soundtrack underscore the screen action as if they were ironic subtitles, which are never to be taken too seriously, but simply enjoyed for the sly, knowing fun of them.

CAPSULE reviews of other films released recently in the United States:

"Mrs. Soffel," directed by Gillian Armstrong and written by Ron Nyswaner is based on a true story about Mrs. Kate Soffel (played by Diane Keaton), the wife of the warden of the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh, who, in 1901, shocked Victorian America. The mother of four children and known for giving out Bibles to prisoners, she engineered the escape of two convicted murderers, Ed and Jack Biddle (Mel Gibson and Matthew Mondane), and joined them of her own free will. "Mrs. Soffel" is a very strange and maddening movie, being a fascinating tale that's nowhere as provocative as its first promises to be and as the reputations of everyone connected with it might lead you to expect," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

Collector's Guide

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« TROUVAILLES »

French Showing a Revived Interest In Ancient Greek and Roman Works

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Is the French market for antiquities about to revive after years of slumber? Several indications suggest that things are moving in this direction.

In the past, French interest in the art of Greece and Rome was very strong indeed. Under Louis XIV, some French connoisseurs appear to have been far ahead of the rest of Europe in their appreciation of early Greek sculpture. While most of the Western world was inter-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

ested in the art of Rome or, at best, in its Greek models of the fifth and fourth century B.C., a collector whose name has not been recorded brought back to Lyons, in eastern France, the only archaic Koros torso from the Acropolis group to be seen outside Greece. It has remained in Lyons and is one of the little-known masterpieces of one of the great museums of Western Europe, the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Place des Terreaux. If public taste for Greece and Rome slightly declined in the Louis XV age, some remarkable bronzes from the Cabinet du Roi, now part of the Cabinet des Médailles collection housed in the Bibliothèque Nationale, bear witness to continued royal interest.

As Neo-Classicism brought about a new wave of interest in Greece and Rome in the last third of the 18th century and later under Napoleon, French collectors kept up their bold approach to antiquity. Some went in for objets d'art that few of their contemporaries would have recognized. The Lyons museum preserves a wonderful group of large Etruscan bronzes gathered in Italy by a French consul in the early 19th century.

In this century important collections were formed, several landing in museums, essentially the Louvre. But by the early '60s a marked decline had set in, if one is to judge by the quality of the pieces that appeared in the trade and art auctions. Sotheby's and, to a far lesser extent, Christie's, grew in importance to the point where in the last 10 years or so, virtually every important sale of antiquities was held in London.

Within the last few weeks, however, there has been an outburst of activity on the Paris scene. On Nov. 26 at Drouot, Jacques Tajan conducted a sensational sale. The whole world of collectors and dealers seemed to have gathered in a room that was ridiculously small to follow the auction of the collection formed by the late Armand Transchich, People such as New York dealer Jerome Eisenberg, who seldom come to French auctions, were bidding. Eisenberg said that he acquired 35 lots. But the French bid enthusiastically. The most surprising price that day was \$60,000 francs (about \$58,000) given for a fairly common type of Roman torso by a Paris dealer and interior decorator — against a U.S. underbidder.

Of greater significance are two exhibitions, at the Galerie Samarcande on the rue des Saints-Pères and at A la Reine Margot, on the Quai Conti. At the Galerie Samarcande, the subject is Roman sculpture, one that would have been unthinkable a decade ago. Sculpture in general was considered difficult to sell in France. Roman art in particular was equated with bland realism of no interest.

There has been a marked turn since then. The resurgence of academic art over the past 10 years has helped make the public take figurative art seriously once again. Even more important is the wave currently carrying Neo-Classicism, as witnessed by the record 2.1 million francs paid for a large drawing by Louis-Léopold Boilly in December at the Drouot sale conducted by Lucien Solanet. With Neo-Classicism riding high, its primary source of inspiration, Roman antiquity, was bound to follow suit.

What makes the Galerie Samarcande exhibition significant is not just the aesthetic choice, it is also the display of important pieces which not so long ago would have been tucked away in a closet and offered to prospective clients behind closed doors. A large draped figure of a woman by a Greek sculptor — possibly from the Aegean area — of the second century B.C. must be worth in the area of \$50,000. Perhaps the relative youth of the dealer, Joseph Uzan, accounts for his decision to display such pieces. He opened his gallery on the rue des Saints-Pères only four years ago and says it is important for him to make his mark. So far the people he has impressed would appear to be essentially foreigners and, somewhat to his regret, fellow dealers, rather than private buyers. One of the most remarkable pieces, sold just before Christmas, a Roman portrait of a woman with high cheek bones with unusual Barber features from North Africa was acquired by a London dealer. The French, Joseph Uzan comments, just don't buy anything of consequence. But, as the Drouot auction has shown, this may change.

The other exhibition, now on at A la Reine Margot, is "Treasures from Cyprus." While the prices are, on the whole, in a lower range because many of the items are earthenware vessels, this too is a bold step. There are 133 items listed in the catalog plus other pieces that came after the catalog had been sent to press. Some come from two French collections, of which Gilles Cohen, who runs A la Reine Margot, succeeded in buying substantial sections. They include some of the best items, such as a limestone bust of a man wearing a tunic with a loosely tied belt of sorts. The face with a light smile is as different from archaic Greek sculpture of the sixth century B.C. as it is from the Greek classical age of the fifth century B.C. It is more Eastern than Western. Another piece, the head of a man who smiles with closed lips is described as coming from the de Clerc collection, of which the greater part is in the Louvre.

There is a fine group of eighth to seventh-century B.C. vases painted with black geometric motifs on a



Bust of man with loosely-tied tunic.

red ground. Gilles Cohen has perhaps a tendency to overemphasize the rarity element in every piece but there is no question that he has spent a considerable amount of time scrutinizing his pieces. When an unrecorded type of object — a figure riding a mountain goat or ibex, which it holds by the horns — was questioned by a museum curator to whom he had submitted it, he had a thermoluminescence test carried out, rather than just leave it out as most of his colleagues would have done. "It was OK," he says vehemently as if still carrying on his argument.

Even more so than Joseph Uzan's show, Gilles Cohen's exhibition would have been inconceivable until very recently. Vessels just were not considered serious items and painted earthenware from any protohistoric culture of the Middle or Near East was thought boring. Producing a catalog such as Cohen's, which, although printed at low cost, has some extremely good color illustrations would have been thought of as an extravagance.

Gilles Cohen's motivations are comparable to those of Uzan. He needs to establish himself — he is in his late 20s and this is only his third exhibition. The slush of archaeological publications, including monographs and articles in learned journals, laid out on a table, are not just a show. He has perused every one of them and is prompt in finding any reference that backs up one of his pieces.

Uzan and Cohen are a new breed of dealers on the Paris scene. They reinforce the ranks of a dealing community that includes some on a par with the best anywhere in Europe, Jean-Loup Desprat, the Egyptologist who is one of two partners running Orient Occident on the same block as Joseph Uzan, Simone de Moubisson, who is probably the strongest in Greek art, on the rue Saint André des Arts, and one or two others. Their approaches differ, as do their financial means. But it adds up to giving Paris the potential for becoming a plausible challenger to London.

Picasso's Early Work Shows His Explosive Development

The Associated Press

BERN — At age 11, he was "P. Ruiz." At 15 he signed his name "P. Ruiz Picasso," and at 20, he dropped his father's name altogether and became simply "Picasso."

But even faster than the change of his signature was the explosive development of the talent of the great artist, who is said to have learned to draw before he could read.

What is billed as the most comprehensive insight yet into Pablo Picasso's early work is on show at Bern's Kunstmuseum, thanks to loans from museums and private collectors from 10 countries.

The 211 exhibits include, for the first time in public, a series of vividly erotic drawings, which curator Juergen Glaesener terms an "aspect which cannot simply be eliminated from his work."

The paintings, studies, sketches and caricatures span 13 years, starting with a richly colored "Little Picador," oil on wood done when he was 9, and ending with a little-known portrait of a wealthy Spanish collector, Luis Vilaro, which Picasso did two weeks before he finally took up residence in Paris in April 1904 at the age of 22.

A highlight is the exhibition of his Blue Period's enigmatic "La Vida" (Life), on loan from Cleveland's Museum of Art, which was found seven years ago to have been painted in 1903 over an earlier work, "Last Moments," which was shown at the 1900 Paris World Exhibition.

The show is scheduled to run through Feb. 17.

Avant-Garde Art Blossoms Amid Paris Salsa

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Galerie Bastille opened not long ago in the narrow and celebrated Rue de Lappe where Les Apaches danced at the turn of the century and where the salsa is still being danced today (at La Chapelle des Lombards). The gallery's choice is more austere than its surroundings might indicate since it inclines to modern geometric abstraction and to avant-

garde works of the sort now on display by John Cage, Buckminster Fuller and Nam June Paik.

Cage, best known as a composer of works for prepared pianos and of a piece in which the pianist sits down and does not play, is represented by a sequence of eight "Plexigrams" (1963) constituting an homage to Marcel Duchamp ("Don't say anything about Marcel"). Buckminster Fuller is represented by a collection that holds

nearly the totality of his work in the artistic field: three sculptures, various projects for a boat, a three-wheeled car and the famous geodesic dome, and Fuller's map of the earth cut out in triangles (following the principles already applied in the dome). Nam June Paik, finally, is showing a sequence of 13 prints and a selection of video works.

John Cage, Buckminster Fuller, Nam June Paik, Galerie Bastille, 20 Rue de Lappe, Paris 11, to Jan. 31.

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A Cut-and-Fold Challenge

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two of the nation's leading aviation museums issued a challenge to would-be aeronautical engineers: build the world's best paper airplane and win the Second Great International Paper Airplane Contest.

"Imagination will be the key," said Walter J. Boyne, director of the National Air and Space Museum here. Boyne's museum is joining forces with the Museum of Flight in Seattle, Washington, and Science 85 magazine to renew the challenge first issued 18 years ago by Scientific American magazine. Allen L. Hammond, editor of Science 85, said the organizers hope to receive 20,000 entries from around the world, nearly double the 11,851 entered from 28 countries in the first contest.

The contest will have categories for amateur and professional designs as well as for youngsters. The first-place winners in each division will be flown to Seattle in June for an awards ceremony.

The records from the first contest are 58 feet of flight for an amateur design and 10 seconds aloft. For a professionally built plane the record was 90 feet, but that craft hit a wall. Both records have since been bettered in local contests.

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KopacC	1954	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+
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High	Low	Close	Chg	Chg% + Bias
265.87	265.01	265.74	+	0.00

He said the stock market has been taking "poor news in stride" and could go considerably higher as a result of demand for U.S. stocks by foreign investors.

On the trading floor, AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, shedding $\frac{3}{4}$ to 20¢. A block of 300,000 shares crossed at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and a block of 300,000 shares crossed at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Federal National Mortgage Association was third, rising $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16%.

A New York State Electric & Gas shed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24%. Auto stocks, which had good gains in the early rally, were mixed. General Motors fell $\frac{1}{2}$ to 79%. Ford added $\frac{1}{2}$ to 46% and Chrysler shed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31%.

Oil stocks sagged on new reports of weakness in oil prices. Exxon lost $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 and Mobil $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26%.

Schlumberger lost $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 after a brokerage house lowered an earnings estimate.

IBM, which gained $\frac{3}{4}$ Thursday, gave back $\frac{1}{2}$ to 122%. National Semiconductor, which

Advanced Micro Devices, which reported third-quarter net increased to 50 cents per share from 35 cents, advanced 5% to 30%.

The American Stock Exchange index gained .66 to 205.74. The price of an average share decreased 4 cents. Advances topped declines 14-237 among the 781 issues traded. Volume was 7.3 million shares, down from 7.4 million Thursday.

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	S&P 500	High	Low	Cash	Conf.	Chse
7/2	36		Commer	.556	1.9	11	89	29%	26%	25%	—	96
7/8	11		Commer			11	80	15%	15	15%	+	96
7/15	29		Commer			31	2043	35%	35%	35%	+	96
7/22	19%		Commer	.47	3.3	13	638	26%	26%	26%	—	96
7/29	34		Commer	.246	1.1	13	64	22%	22%	22%	—	96
8/5	12%		Commer	.522	1.8	7	14	17%	17%	17%	—	96

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427
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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	196																																																																																																																																										

(Continued on Page 10)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

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Tables include the nationwide price

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Stock	D + %C	PE	52 High	Low	Close	Open
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
35th	21th	Tardis	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
36th	22th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
37th	23th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
38th	24th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
39th	25th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
40th	26th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
41th	27th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
42th	28th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
43th	29th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
44th	30th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
45th	31th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
46th	32th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
47th	33th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
48th	34th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
49th	35th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
50th	36th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
51th	37th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
52th	38th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
53th	39th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
54th	40th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
55th	41th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
56th	42th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
57th	43th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
58th	44th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
59th	45th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
60th	46th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
61th	47th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
62th	48th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
63th	49th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
64th	50th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
65th	51th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
66th	52th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
67th	53th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
68th	54th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
69th	55th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
70th	56th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
71th	57th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
72th	58th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
73th	59th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
74th	60th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
75th	61th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
76th	62th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
77th	63th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
78th	64th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
79th	65th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
80th	66th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
81th	67th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
82th	68th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
83th	69th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
84th	70th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th
85th	71th	Tarant	1.00	14	1700	23th	20th	20th

High Low 52Wk		Div Yld	PE	52Wk High Low	Div Yld	PE					
33%	23%	USLIFE	136	31	10	892	34	35%	23%	33%	23%
34%	24%	USLIFE	125	41	10	75	15	33%	24%	34%	24%
35%	25%	USLIFE	115	51	10	65	20	34%	25%	35%	25%
36%	26%	USLIFE	105	61	10	55	25	35%	26%	36%	26%
37%	27%	USLIFE	95	71	10	45	30	36%	27%	37%	27%
38%	28%	USLIFE	85	81	10	35	35	37%	28%	38%	28%
39%	29%	USLIFE	75	91	10	25	40	38%	29%	39%	29%
40%	30%	USLIFE	65	101	10	15	45	39%	30%	40%	30%
41%	31%	USLIFE	55	111	10	5	50	40%	31%	41%	31%
42%	32%	USLIFE	45	121	10	0	55	41%	32%	42%	32%
43%	33%	USLIFE	35	131	10	0	60	42%	33%	43%	33%
44%	34%	USLIFE	25	141	10	0	65	43%	34%	44%	34%
45%	35%	USLIFE	15	151	10	0	70	44%	35%	45%	35%
46%	36%	USLIFE	5	161	10	0	75	45%	36%	46%	36%
47%	37%	USLIFE	0	171	10	0	80	46%	37%	47%	37%
48%	38%	USLIFE	0	181	10	0	85	47%	38%	48%	38%
49%	39%	USLIFE	0	191	10	0	90	48%	39%	49%	39%
50%	40%	USLIFE	0	201	10	0	95	49%	40%	50%	40%
51%	41%	USLIFE	0	211	10	0	100	50%	41%	51%	41%
52%	42%	USLIFE	0	221	10	0	105	51%	42%	52%	42%
53%	43%	USLIFE	0	231	10	0	110	52%	43%	53%	43%
54%	44%	USLIFE	0	241	10	0	115	53%	44%	54%	44%
55%	45%	USLIFE	0	251	10	0	120	54%	45%	55%	45%
56%	46%	USLIFE	0	261	10	0	125	55%	46%	56%	46%
57%	47%	USLIFE	0	271	10	0	130	56%	47%	57%	47%
58%	48%	USLIFE	0	281	10	0	135	57%	48%	58%	48%
59%	49%	USLIFE	0	291	10	0	140	58%	49%	59%	49%
60%	50%	USLIFE	0	301	10	0	145	59%	50%	60%	50%
61%	51%	USLIFE	0	311	10	0	150	60%	51%	61%	51%
62%	52%	USLIFE	0	321	10	0	155	61%	52%	62%	52%
63%	53%	USLIFE	0	331	10	0	160	62%	53%	63%	53%
64%	54%	USLIFE	0	341	10	0	165	63%	54%	64%	54%
65%	55%	USLIFE	0	351	10	0	170	64%	55%	65%	55%
66%	56%	USLIFE	0	361	10	0	175	65%	56%	66%	56%
67%	57%	USLIFE	0	371	10	0	180	66%	57%	67%	57%
68%	58%	USLIFE	0	381	10	0	185	67%	58%	68%	58%
69%	59%	USLIFE	0	391	10	0	190	68%	59%	69%	59%
70%	60%	USLIFE	0	401	10	0	195	69%	60%	70%	60%
71%	61%	USLIFE	0	411	10	0	200	70%	61%	71%	61%
72%	62%	USLIFE	0	421	10	0	205	71%	62%	72%	62%
73%	63%	USLIFE	0	431	10	0	210	72%	63%	73%	63%
74%	64%	USLIFE	0	441	10	0	215	73%	64%	74%	64%
75%	65%	USLIFE	0	451	10	0	220	74%	65%	75%	65%
76%	66%	USLIFE	0	461	10	0	225	75%	66%	76%	66%
77%	67%	USLIFE	0	471	10	0	230	76%	67%	77%	67%
78%	68%	USLIFE	0	481	10	0	235				

High Low 52Wk		Div Yld	PE	52Wk High Low	Div Yld	PE					
33%	21%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	33%	23%
34%	22%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	34%	23%
35%	23%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	35%	23%
36%	24%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	36%	23%
37%	25%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	37%	23%
38%	26%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	38%	23%
39%	27%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	39%	23%
40%	28%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	40%	23%
41%	29%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	41%	23%
42%	30%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	42%	23%
43%	31%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	43%	23%
44%	32%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	44%	23%
45%	33%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	45%	23%
46%	34%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	46%	23%
47%	35%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	47%	23%
48%	36%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	48%	23%
49%	37%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	49%	23%
50%	38%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	50%	23%
51%	39%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	51%	23%
52%	40%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	52%	23%
53%	41%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	53%	23%
54%	42%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	54%	23%
55%	43%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	55%	23%
56%	44%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	56%	23%
57%	45%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	57%	23%
58%	46%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	58%	23%
59%	47%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	59%	23%
60%	48%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	60%	23%
61%	49%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	61%	23%
62%	50%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	62%	23%
63%	51%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	63%	23%
64%	52%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	64%	23%
65%	53%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	65%	23%
66%	54%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	66%	23%
67%	55%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	67%	23%
68%	56%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	68%	23%
69%	57%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	69%	23%
70%	58%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	70%	23%
71%	59%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	71%	23%
72%	60%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	72%	23%
73%	61%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	73%	23%
74%	62%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	74%	23%
75%	63%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	75%	23%
76%	64%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	76%	23%
77%	65%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	77%	23%
78%	66%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	78%	23%
79%	67%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	79%	23%
80%	68%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	80%	23%
81%	69%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	81%	23%
82%	70%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	82%	23%
83%	71%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	83%	23%
84%	72%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	84%	23%
85%	73%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	85%	23%
86%	74%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	86%	23%
87%	75%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	87%	23%
88%	76%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	88%	23%
89%	77%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	89%	23%
90%	78%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	90%	23%
91%	79%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	91%	23%
92%	80%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	92%	23%
93%	81%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	93%	23%
94%	82%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	94%	23%
95%	83%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	95%	23%
96%	84%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	96%	23%
97%	85%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	97%	23%
98%	86%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	98%	23%
99%	87%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	99%	23%
100%	88%	Vf Corp	1.12	42	7	916	27	26%	23%	100%	23%

High Low 52Wk		Div Yld	PE	52Wk High Low	Div Yld	PE					
33%	21%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	33%	27%
34%	22%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	34%	27%
35%	23%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	35%	27%
36%	24%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	36%	27%
37%	25%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	37%	27%
38%	26%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	38%	27%
39%	27%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	39%	27%
40%	28%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	40%	27%
41%	29%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	41%	27%
42%	30%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	42%	27%
43%	31%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	43%	27%
44%	32%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	44%	27%
45%	33%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	45%	27%
46%	34%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	46%	27%
47%	35%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	47%	27%
48%	36%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	48%	27%
49%	37%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	49%	27%
50%	38%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	50%	27%
51%	39%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	51%	27%
52%	40%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	52%	27%
53%	41%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24	27%	27%	53%	27%
54%	42%	WICOR	2.20	9.3	6	118	24				

[illegible]

Reuters
PARIS—The Club of Paris could decide to

The possible accords would be agreed with Argentine and Polish delegations during a full week of talks arranged by the French Finance Ministry. The club is a grouping of creditors that renegotiates government-to-government

A delegation led by Finance Minister Bernardo Grinspun of Argentina will meet the club Tuesday and Wednesday, aiming to reschedule about \$2 billion of Paris Club debts, they said. This would complete a recently negotiated

Mr. Grinspun said in Frankfurt last month that he would seek 15 extra years, including a five-year grace period, to repay at least 85 percent of Argentina's \$2.18 billion of club debts due by the end of this year.

This includes arrears still owed on debt repayments due in 1982 and 1983 as well as principal and interest due in 1984 and 1985, the sources said.

Early last month Argentina agreed to reschedule more than \$13 billion owed to com-

70%	53	50Shr	2,791	3.9	10	9	71%	70%	71%	+	+
12%	4	50Stk				4	5%	5%	5%	+	+
4		50Stk				12	3%	2%	2%	+	+
18%	4	50Stk				12	3%	2%	2%	+	+

[illegible]

133%	199%	Super8	32	2.5	9	36	3%	12%	12%	12%	+	+	+	+
6%	34%	Brush			12	34	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	+	+	+
2%	3%	swarm				427	3%	3%	3%	3%	+	+	+	+
32%	19%	swarm	1.50	4.8	11	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	+	+	+	+
14%	9%	swarm	.16	1.2	16	27	2%	2%	2%	2%	+	+	+	+
		swarm				5	14	13%	13%	13%	+	+	+	+
T														
11%	6%	T Box	51	4.4	24	8	7%	7%	7%	7%	+	+	+	+

12	7%	TEC	566	7	18	8	9%	8%	8%	+	+
28%	5%	TIE			10	2645	6%	6%	6%	+	+
17%	6%	TII			44	127	9%	9%	9%	+	+
18%	13%	TobPdS	20	14	9	15	14%	14%	14%	+	+
16%	6%	TondBr				1	8%	8%	8%	+	+
8	2%	Team				75	4	4	4	+	+
2%	1%	TchAm				8	2%	2%	2%	+	+
5%	13%	TchSys			14	33	14%	14%	14%	+	+
53%	3%	TechOp				15	3	4%	4%	+	+
9%	3%	TechTo			7	2	4%	4%	4%	+	+

[illegible][illegible]

Year	Model	Price	Weight	Speed	Capacity	Features
1984	TringTec	56	40	8	124	13% 13% 13% +
19	Tronson	50	3.0	7	20	13% 13% 13% +
14%	Tridex	3%			13	4% 4% 4% +
4%	TubiMax	2%			13	3% 3% 3% +
14%	Tuften	4.4	4.4	12	10	10 10 10 +
25%	TurnC's	1.10		28	26	26 26 26 +
	Tyler w/			117	4%	4% 4% 4% +

[illegible]

11%	5%	USISK n	26	72	30%	30	30%	+
10%	6%	UnifW	12	72	35%	18	18	+
19%	16%	UnifB	14	16	19%	6%	19%	+
17%	7%	UnivCm	16	17	12%	12%	12%	+
16%	5%	UnivRS	28	23	7%	7%	7%	+
16%	9%	UnivPat		65	10%	10%	10%	+

V								
10%	9%	VST n	55	16	9%	9%	—	+

[illegible]

W		W		W		W		W		W	
12%	8	VoxCo	.36	3.9	11	20	9%	9	9%	+	1%
16%	12%	VoxCo	.40	2.6	8	13	15%	15%	15%		
W											
9%	6%	WTC	.40	1.8	18	18	7%	7	7	7	7
17%	17%	WTC	.40	3.2	8	208	69	12%	12%	21%	14%
15	15	WTC	.16	7	15	7787	24%	24	24	24	24
22%	22%	WTC	.11	7	15	3	24	24	24	24	24
54%	54%	WTC	.11	7	15	3	24	24	24	24	24

Year	Wind	Water	Coal	Nuclear	Gas	Oil	Other
1980	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1981	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1982	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1983	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1984	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1985	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1986	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1987	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1988	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1989	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1990	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1991	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1992	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1993	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1994	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1995	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1996	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1997	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1998	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
1999	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2000	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2001	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2002	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2003	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2004	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2005	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2006	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2007	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2008	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2009	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2010	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2011	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2012	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2013	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2014	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2015	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2016	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2017	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2018	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2019	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8
2020	0.1	1.0	51.0	0.1	38.0	8.0	0.8

[illegible][illegible]

X		Y		Z	
12	Wrath's	.02	1	14	38%
7%	3%	Wrath's	.05	14	4
17%	5%	Yonke	.08	1.8	11
5%	4	Yonke	.08	1.8	11
14%	5%	Zimmer	.10	1.5	10

ASDAQ National Market Prices

Jan. 11

[illegible]

185.00
185.00
185.00

Oper
E (NYCE)

[illegible]

64.95	64.95	64.80	+23
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Jun
Aug

VOLUME: 25 lots of 100 ea. COCAINE GOLD FUTURES Closes 25 c per ounce									
		Prev.	Settle	Settle					
Jan	34.40	30.00	30.00	30.00					
Feb	N.T.	30.40	30.70						
Mar	N.T.	30.40	30.70						
Volume:	465 lots of 100 ea.								
COALA LUMBER RUBBER Malaysian cents per 100 lbs									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	199.00	199.00	199.25	199.25					
Feb	199.00	199.50	199.50	199.50					
Mar	199.00	199.50	199.50	199.50					
Volume:	300 lots								
VOLUME: 50 lots of 100 ea. COCAINE RUBBER Malaysian cents per 100 lbs									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	199.00	199.00	199.25	199.25					
Feb	199.00	199.50	199.50	199.50					
Mar	199.00	199.50	199.50	199.50					
Volume:	300 lots								
COCAINE SILVER Malaysian rittings per 25 tons									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Feb	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Mar	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Volume:	6 lots of 25 tons								
COCAINE LUMPS Volume: 10 lots of 25 tons									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Feb	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Mar	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Volume:	10 lots of 25 tons								
COCAINE RUBBER Volume: 10 lots of 25 tons									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Feb	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Mar	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Volume:	10 lots of 25 tons								
COCAINE SILVER Volume: 10 lots of 25 tons									
		Bid	Ask	Prev.	Ask				
Jan	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Feb	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Mar	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800					
Volume:	10 lots of 25 tons								

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (LSE).

100

Nov	67-71
Jun	68-72
Dec	69-73

Tokyo Shows Tax Plan To Raise \$1.25 Billion

Reverses

TOKYO — The Japanese cabinet has drafted a tax-revision plan for the fiscal year that begins April 1, to increase tax revenue by \$16 billion yen (\$1.25 billion), mainly through various corporate taxes, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The draft, subject to parliamentary approval, calls for raising excise taxes on bad-loan provisions for all enterprises except financial institutions, a deferment of withholding-tax refunds against interest and dividends earned by companies having losses and a tax-rate increase on the income of non-profit foundations.

Other measures in the plan include:

COTTON					
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	
Mar	1,412	1,370	1,410	1,477	+40
May	1,462	1,420	1,438	1,461	+23
Jul	1,462	1,420	1,438	1,461	+23
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Dec	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
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Mar	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
May	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Jul	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50
Oct	1,459	1,418	1,411	1,471	+50

Cash Prices Jan. 11

Company	Per	Am	Pay	Re
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[illegible][illegible]

Estimated total vol. 2,183
 obs.: Thurs. vol. 1,593 open int. 26,109

Source: CME.

S&P 100 Index Options						
Jan. 11						
Price	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar
114	17 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
115	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
116	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
117	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
118	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
119	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
120	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
121	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
122	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
123	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
124	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
125	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
126	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
127	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
128	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
129	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
130	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
131	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
132	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
133	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
134	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
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138	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
139	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
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142	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
143	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
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154	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
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158	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
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206	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
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210	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
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213	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
214	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
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221	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
222	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
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224	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
225	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
226	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
227	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
228	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
229	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
230	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
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232	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
233	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
234	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
235	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
236	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
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251	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
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255	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
256	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2

Wholesale Prices

Reuters

Page 0.10% Last Month

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan's wholesale price index rose an unadjusted 0.2 percent in December from November, when it was down 0.2 percent from October, the Bank of Japan said Friday.

The central bank said the index in December was up 0.4 percent from a year earlier, the same as the year-to-year rise in November. It said the average index for 1984 fell 0.3 percent from 1983, when it was down 2.2 percent from 1982.

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BY JIM PAGE

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
51 Like some overzealous ideas	70 Startish's victim	88 Ending for an inchoative verb	100 Idolater 101 Pillaged 102 Gigger's sound
52 Leave-taking words	71 Pueblos' enemies	87 Date container	103 Mtg.
53 Uplift for some batters	72 Some N.J. public officers	89 Poetic monogram	104 Feel about blindly
54 Pupil covering	73 Waterloo is here	93 Punta —, Culte	105 "... two for tea, / just — you..."
55 Snoops	77 Spenser character	95 Ancient Jewish sect	111 He went down with a Ford
56 Source of annoyance	79 Journey interruption	96 Checked with a Ford	112 Cowboy's pal
60 N.T. letters	81 Columbia River seaport	97 Danish coins	115 Bikini part
61 Slaters	83 953, to Livy	98 Some of all the tea in China	116 Ex follower
63 Windsock dir.			118 This, in Tours
64 Brazilian palm			
66 Wrath			

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